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Liver Trouble,
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WCASTLER, write, April 5, 1888:—
ve as good satisfaction; we have sold them for many years.
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THE SCIENCE OF LIFE
A Scientific and Standard Popular Medical Treatise on the Errors of Youth, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, Impurities of the Blood, etc.
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Resulting from Folly, Vice, Ignorance, Excesses or Overtaxation, Enervating and unfitting the victim for Work, Business, the Married or Social Relation.
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Pure White Lead,
LEAD PIPE and SHEET LEAD.
Our manufactures are fully warranted, and are unsurpassed by any in the market.
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SALEM LEAD COMPANY,
F. A. BROWN, Treas. 1y16 SALEM, MASS.

Notice of Assignee of His Appointment.

At Augusta, in the county of Kennebec, State of Maine, the 15th day of December, 1888.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of JOHN A. A. STANLEY of Winthrop, individually and as co-partner of the county of Kennebec, Insolvent Debtors, who have been adjudged insolvent upon their petition, by the Court of Insolvency for said county of Kennebec, on the 8th day of December, 1888.

CHARLES M. CLOUGH, Assignee.

KENNEBEC COUNTY. ....*In Probate Court, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of December, 1888.*

CARLOS M. CLOUGH, Administratrix on the estate of LEANDER TRASK, late of Monmouth, in said county, deceased, having presented her first account of administration of said estate for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of January next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 3w

KENNEBEC COUNTY.....*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of December, 1888.*

LUTIS W. LITTLEFIELD, Administrator on the estate of AMELIA TURNER, late of Augusta, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of said estate for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively, prior to the fourth Monday of January next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 3w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of ENOS CLARK of Augusta, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

FRANK E. SOUTHARD.
Dec. 10, 1888. 6w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of ELIZABETH COOK, late of Belgrade, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

R. K. STUART.
Dec. 10, 1888. 6w

KENNEBEC COUNTY.....*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the second Monday of December, 1888.*

MARGARET D. SLATER, Administratrix de bonis non on the estate of RACHEL WORTHING, late of China, in said county, deceased, having petitioned for license to sell the following real estate of said deceased, for the payment of debts, etc., viz: One undivided half of a farm of some 140 acres in Palermo:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of January next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 3w

KENNEBEC COUNTY.....*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the second Monday of December, 1888.*

PETITIONS having been presented by the widows for allowance out of the personal estates of JOHN CONNORS, late of Hallowell, and JOHN G. SLATER, late of China:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively, prior to the second Monday of January next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court, then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petitions should not be granted.

H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 3w

KENNEBEC COUNTY.....*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the second Monday of December, 1888.*

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be the last will and testament of SUSAN A. HAWES, late of Readfield, in said county, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of January next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate, then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 3w

KENNEBEC COUNTY.....*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the second Monday of December, 1888.*

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be the last will and testament of SUSAN C. KINGSBURY, late of Manchester, in said county, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of January next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed, as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 3w

KENNEBEC COUNTY.....*In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the second Monday of December, 1888.*

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be the last will and testament of HARRISON GRAY, late of Winthrop, in said county, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of January next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed, as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 3w

PENSIONS for Soldiers, Sailors, their widows or parents. INCREASED. Discharges procured. Write for Law, Regulations, Blanks, etc. Latest law, passed Mar. 1887. PATRICK O'FARRELL, Att'y, Washington, D. C. 20t33

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Maine Farmer.

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VOL. LVII. AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1889. NO. 9.

Stock feeding at the present date is more an art than a science, says a noted feeder.

The bill providing for an Agricultural Department and a Secretary of Agriculture is not likely to become a law during this Congress. The House refused to concur with the Senate amendment, striking off the signal service attachment, and it went to a committee of conference, where it is still held and likely to remain.

Prof. Henry of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, has been comparing whole corn, and the same ground into meal, as a feed for making meat from cattle, with hogs to gather up the waste. The experiment has been carefully tried and repeated, and in both cases more meat, beef and pork was realized from the whole corn.

We take pleasure in presenting to our readers this week a fine portrait of "Corinne," a high grade daughter of Sultan of St. Saviour's 5328, she having 75 per cent. of the blood of this fine bull, now at the head of Mr. M. H. Messchert's herd, at Douglass, Pa. Mr. Messchert says of this cow: "After dropping her first calf she tested 2 lbs. 4 oz. of butter in one day." Such work for a heifer with first calf speaks well for Mr. Messchert as a breeder of first class stock.

Mr. Edward Norton of Goshen, Conn., stated in an address given at the winter meeting of the Board of Agriculture in that State, that associated cheese making originated with Lewis M. Norton of Goshen, as early as 1844. In Willard's Dairy Husbandry the credit of originating the system is given to Jesse Williams of Rome, N. Y., who started it in 1850. It is probable, however, that the statement of Mr. Norton is correct, and that the honor belongs to Connecticut instead of New York.

Mal. Alvord says as a rule he does not believe there is any profit in turning cows into beef that have done long and good dairy service. So far as experience and information go towards proving anything, it is to the effect that the highest possible net value of a mature cow when she ceases to be profitable in the dairy, is the market price of her hide, blood and horns. These items cannot be profitably increased by any known course of feeding. This may all be sound teaching. There are some, however, who believe it the better practice to turn them to beef before they arrive to a worthless old age.

The hopes indulged in a year ago by stock owners that the year just past would see a materially decreased supply of cattle from the great stock producing ranches of the far West, and in consequence a pronounced enhancement of prices, has not been realized. Instead of the looked-for decrease, the record in the Secretary's office at the Union Stock Yards show the number of cattle received to have been in round numbers 30,000 head in excess of the greatest total ever previously recorded, which was the 2,382,008 head for 1887. this year's arrivals reaching the magnificent aggregate of 2,600,000 head. This is an average of 215,000 head per month, 50,000 head per week, and a daily average of over 8,000 head.

The use of benzine has been found effectual in France in destroying the white grubs (the larvæ of the May or dor bug) which often do immense damage, especially in dry seasons, to lawns, strawberry plants, seeding trees and other nursery stock. Holes are made in the ground infested with the grubs with one of the sharp iron dibbles used sometimes in transplanting small plants, and the benzine is poured into them. Fifty grains of benzine are used to the square yard, and care is taken to insert it above the plane of the feeding ground of the grubs. In an experiment recently made by one of the French forest officers, and reported at a meeting of the National Agricultural Society, the grubs on twelve acres were destroyed at a cost of only $3.20 an acre.

Different Breeds as Beef-Makers.

It will be recollected that some time ago we noted the fact that the farm department of the Michigan Agricultural College had procured sample animals of different breeds of cattle and were feeding them under like conditions of feed and surroundings, with a view to record the results as beef animals. A draft from each of the breeds being fed was shown at the late Fat Stock Show at Chicago. The committees charged with their examination made the report given herewith as a contribution of the knowledge being gained of the characteristic qualifications of the different breeds of cattle to which attention is being called. Doubtless the station reports will give full details of food consumed:

To the Illinois State Board of Agriculture: The undersigned appointed to examine the steers of different breeds, fed by the farm department of the Michigan Agricultural College, to determine their value so far as profit is the object, their market value, and a profitable carcass from the butcher's and consumer's standpoint, submit the following report:

The Northern steer Homer we rank first in the lot, so far as profit from the feeder's standpoint is concerned, he weighing 1,870 lbs. at 1,071 days, a gain of 1.74 lbs. per day. Homer also ranks first in value for the market as well as the block. On most markets he would outsell any of the others. The Hereford steer Hendricks, as a butcher's bullock, is equal to the Shorthorn. He is a good grower, is enough for age to make a profitable beast for the feeder, weighing only 1,450 lbs. at 1,100 days, a gain of 1.32 lbs. per day. On account of the lack of weight he would not bring quite as much as the Shorthorn in the market. The Devon steer Latitude we should place third as a butcher's bullock and a seller in the market. While he is a well fleshed and even steer, he has not made growth enough to be profitable to the feeder, weighing 1,270 lbs. at 953 days, a gain of 1.33 lbs. per day. The Galloway steer King Jumbo, on account of his rapid growth, weighing 1,620 lbs. at 987 days, a daily gain of 1.64 lbs., should be ranked second as a profitable beast for the feeder. While he lacks somewhat the finish and quality of the Devon, on account of his greater weight, he would rank with him in market value. That notice thereof be given three weeks successively, prior to the second Monday of January next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 3w

KENNEBEC COUNTY.....*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the second Monday of December, 1888.*

PETITIONS having been presented by the widows for allowance out of the personal estates of JOHN CONNORS, late of Hallowell, and JOHN G. SLATER, late of China:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively, prior to the second Monday of January next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court, then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petitions should not be granted.

H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 3w

KENNEBEC COUNTY.....*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the second Monday of December, 1888.*

CAPTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be the last will and testament of SUSAN A. HAWES, late of Readfield, in said county, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of January next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate, then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 3w

KENNEBEC COUNTY.....*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the second Monday of December, 1888.*

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H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

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H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 3w

Cleanliness Among Stock.

Keep the cattle clean. There are still those among us who think this is a difficult thing to do. But it is not so, as a little attention to the matter will show. If a floor is constructed with planks of the right length for the cattle to stand upon, a slight sprinkling of sawdust, chaff, or cut straw will do much toward cleanliness, and this, with a very little attention from day to day on the part of the person in charge, is all that is called for. To keep them clean that is called for, but rather provisions against their getting in shape to call for it. A little care, a little foresight, does the work. Sawdust in the stable is a good thing, not only in keeping the cattle clean, but also in keeping the premises clean. It will absorb all stable odors. No large amount is necessary, either for keeping the stock clean or for deodorizing the premises. Where a plentiful supply is not within reach, a slight sprinkling only of the floors and platforms answers a good purpose. In the absence of sawdust, sand makes a very good substitute, and may be used in the same way. The chief objection to it is its greater weight. However, with the little called for in simply littering the floors, this objection is not formidable. The satisfaction of seeing a stock of cattle clean and comfortable is enough to compensate for all the trouble of doing it; but above this is the further benefit, that stock will do better when a proper care in this direction is exercised. With cows it is less labor to keep the animals clean, than to keep the milk clean where the proper precautions are omitted, and clean milk is a necessity. Keep the stock clean.

A Good Example.

The public are hardly aware of the rapid multiplication of stock among those farmers who are improving the latest methods of doing work, and where modern facilities are afforded for carrying on that work. If there are profitable lines of stock husbandry disclosed to the farmer, we have long made the argument that he need not hesitate to put himself in to the full measure of the capacity of the farm, or to the extent of his business aspirations. This is what some are doing, and many more are to follow their example. Since the establishment of the creamery at New Gloucester, Mr. Andrew Chandler of that town, who owns one of the large and fine farms for which the town is justly celebrated, has been increasing his stock on his farm till he now has 110 head standing in their stalls, made up principally of cows and of heifers designed to go into the dairy. Having found there is money in the business, Mr. Chandler is going in for it. This is right, this is business; and why not put business into farming? Mr. Chandler contracts for the buttermilk at the creamery, and has constructed a piggery where he is now keeping over 200 swine, and is doing a fine thing out of the operation. An underground conductor carries the buttermilk from the creamery direct to the piggery. All needed facilities are provided for the convenience of work and for the comfort of the animals.

Queries.

Can some one give information through the *Farmer* on the following subjects:

1. What will prevent black knot on plum trees?

2. Will sulphur prevent scab on potatoes? I see it is being used for that purpose.

3. Can fall work be done with success? I have tried it many times, but failed. Will some one give details of the process?

D. SEAVEY.

Tenant's Harbor.

1. There is no prevention known for the appearance of black knot on plum trees. Probably its multiplication can be stayed somewhat by cutting off all samples of it as soon as they appear. In plum culture the course to pursue is to have young trees coming on from time to time, to take the place of those infested with the knot. After black knot once makes its appearance on a tree it usually increases, till finally the tree becomes worthless and has to be removed.

2. There has been much close study of the matter of scab on potatoes, both by farmers who are growing them as a business, and by scientific men for the purposes of prevention; but to the present time, nothing of a positive character has been determined. In fact, no one has yet learned what causes it. Some facts of a negative character have been established. One is, that the trouble is not with the potato itself used for seed, nor with a variety. Forty varieties of potatoes used for seed at the experiment station at Orono, three years ago, produced potatoes, every variety of which was too scabby to be shown. That same seed planted the next year, and in another field on the same farm, produced a fine crop without the appearance of scab on a single variety.

3. Plums can be grafted in the same manner as apple and pear trees. To insure success, it should, however, be done early in the spring, and before the frost is out of the ground. It is imperative that the scions be cut early and kept in a cool place till set. When the scions are so cut, late setting will sometimes be successful, but it is much surer to set early.

Maine Board of Agriculture.

The annual meeting will be held at the State House, Room No. 18, Augusta, Wednesday and Thursday, Jan. 16 and 17.

ORDER OF BUSINESS:

Wednesday, 11 A. M. Admission of new members and election of officers. Presentation of such business as may call for action.

2 P. M. Reports of Committees raised at last annual meeting; Revision of Cattle Disease Law, B. W. McKeen, Chairman. Adjustment of bounty to Agricultural Societies and arrangements of dates, J. M. Deering, Chairman. Printing and binding of reports, Thomas Daggett, for the Committee.

Thursday, 10 A. M. Appropriations for the work of the Board, by J. M. Deering, York county. General discussion of the work.

2 P. M. Closing business.

Evening, 7.30 o'clock. Address before the Board, at the Committee on Agriculture and members of the Legislature in Representatives' Hall, by Prof. James Cheesman, Secretary of the New England Creameries Association; subject, Private Aid to Dairying.

Free return tickets over the Maine Central Railroad will be furnished at the meeting, by the Secretary, to all who have paid full fare to attend. The public are invited to att-nd and participate in the discussions following the papers and lectures presented. Hotel accommodations have been secured at the Cony House.

Z. A. GILBERT, *Secretary of the Board.*

Water for Cattle in Winter.

It is pretty evident the farmers are not likely to be greatly humbugged by the extravagant claims that have heretofore been thrust upon their attention from the warming of their drinking water. The experiment stations, and the cool and level-headed agricultural papers are a ready source of reliable information which promptly come to the aid of the farmer in all cases of new and uncertain claims. Mr. O. S. Bliss of Vermont, who has done a great deal of good writing for the farmers of the country, has the following in the *New York Tribune:*

Two years ago I expressed doubt whether, when under proper conditions, cows will produce more milk upon warm drink than upon that drawn fresh from the well at 48 degrees, and added: "I am certain they will not make more or better butter. I do not believe any man is able to perform the miracle of converting water into milk, even with the assistance of a cow. It is well enough to warm the water for cows for the gratification of their taste or fancy, if one has the time and facilities, but it is not well to hold out inducements of a material nature for others to do so, for disappointment is sure to follow." This conclusion was drawn from several writers' experience in the use of warm water. But it is idle for any one individual to stand up against a popular hobby however erroneous and misleading. From such information as I am able to gather, I think it within the bounds to say that from $35,000 to $50,000 has since then been thrown away in the country at large in the purchase and fitting of water-warming apparatus in the expectation that it would pay for itself in one or two winters in the increased production of the cows. And now two of the experiment stations of the Northwest announce—as I had done before them—that no appreciable benefit results from its use. There is not a doubt in my mind that the same amount of money expended upon better stable accommodations with a view to conveniently and regularly supplying the animal with running water of any uniform temperature, without subjecting them to sudden and extreme changes of temperature by turning them out into the open air to drink in all sorts of weather, would have given far more satisfactory results. I know a dairyman who freely admits that the only benefit he derives from his large outlay for such apparatus, is that his very large herd drink the warm water so much more readily and freely, and return to the stable so much more promptly that it saves annoyance and labor in getting them out and back, and obviates the jostling and injury which frequently results from the hesitation with which they drink when shivering over the edge of a tank of ice-cold water.

Rocks and Soils.

From John Wiley & Sons, New York, we have received a volume bearing the title Rocks and Soils, and treating of their origin, composition and characteristics, chemical, geological and agricultural, by Horace Edward Stockbridge, Ph. D. Prof. Stockbridge is a son and pupil of ex-President Levi Stockbridge, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, and is now filling the chair of chemistry at the Japan College of Agriculture. The work opens with a geologic study of rock history, composition and decomposition, and concludes with soils, their composition, classification, characteristics, and the soil as related to the production of plants. To the student and the farmer the work brings together in a concise and readily available form the recognized facts in the light of the most recent and authorized interpretation of the phenomena considered, and in an attractive and interesting style. No one having anything to do with the soil, or with plants growing from it, can fail of being interested in its contents, or of finding much that will be applicable in farm practice. Granges should give it a place in their libraries.

Whole or Cut Potatoes.

The following inquiry comes from one of our subscribers. Let's have the results of experience:

Mr. Editor: Have any of your correspondents experimented this last season with whole and cut sets of potatoes? It will be recollected that two years ago Mr. Hersey of Massachusetts, recommended whole sets. Last year I compared them with results in favor of whole seed, which I gave you at the time. This year I planted two acres with two rows whole ones, about 15 bushels per acre; then two rows cut seed, about 7½ bushels per acre. The growth was much the larger in tops, and the yield of potatoes some larger on whole ones. But they were not so good size and there were twice as many too small for market. What has been the experience of others?

AGRICOLA.

The Credit System.

Nearly all the abuses that are complained of in the commercial circles, result from the credit system. It will be impossible or possible to ever place all business transactions on a cash basis, yet the man who buys and sells for cash is the only perfectly independent one, who can truly say that he is master of his own affairs. The secret of the great success of the immense bazaars, of which so much complaint is made, is that their managers pay cash for all they buy, and, consequently, get every advantage in price that the manufacturers can afford to allow, whereby they are enabled to sell their goods at lower prices than are those who buy on credit and have to pay for the privilege of doing so. Not only is the man who buys on time usually charged more than the cash purchaser, but he must pay interest in addition, thus paying two additional prices. In the present struggle of industrial competition, the customer who will pay cash is eagerly sought after, and if he has been wise enough to thoroughly inform himself as to goods and prices, he can make terms most favorable to himself, besides securing the advantages of cash discounts. This matter of discounts is often thought to be of little consequence, especially by the small dealer, who, feeling himself obliged to give credit, feels that the small sum he would realize in discounts by paying cash, does not equal the accommodation resulting from a long credit. If, however, the advantages to be derived from cash transactions were shared by the retailer with his customer, the chances are that cash transactions would become more generally the rule. But a large number of persons, who derive no particular benefit from paying cash for their purchases, fall in the habit of running up accounts and getting credit for everything they buy. Every dealer would find it greatly to his advantage if he would offer his customers special inducements to pay cash for every article purchased, thus enabling him to do the same thing, and to reap all the advantages to be derived from cash discounts. Let any dealer run over his stock and figure up how much more it is costing him on the credit system than it would if he paid cash, and he will be astonished to see how much he is paying out every year needlessly. It has been most effectually demonstrated that those firms that advertise liberally that they operate on a cash basis exclusively, are not wanting for customers, but find them among thrifty portions of the community, for it is the public appreciations that a cash basis is the only correct one for doing business that wins for those firms public confidence. Buyers can readily appreciate the fact that the man who pays cash for his goods can sell for cash at lower prices than the man who buys and sells on credit, and does not have advantages of the market that the other one does. The great bazaar managers realize these advantages, as does the great army of buyers that swarms in upon them every day. No one ever thinks of asking credit in these places, for they prefer to enjoy the low prices that cash bring them.

During the past few years there has been a decline in prices, accompanied by, or the result of, ruinous competition, which has resulted in sending many of the weaker dealers to the wall, increasing the necessity for economical management and the frequent turning of capital to realize the compensating advantages resulting from low profits. Many dealers fail to appreciate the advantages of having cash in hand until they are confronted with an overdue account, and are forced to make sacrifices in order to meet it. Then the man who will advance the ready money, even at a heavy shave, is regarded as a benefactor. The rapacity of note shavers has become proverbial, but the sole advantage they have over others is that they contrive to have a supply of cash on hand, and are in a position to take advantage of the misfortunes or the requirements of their neighbors. If every man was in a position to shave his own notes, his success in business would not be a matter of doubt.

The credit system, that has become so interwoven in the fabric of our trade and commerce, is as much a matter of habit as anything else. Undoubtedly credit is necessary for beginners in business, but it should be their aim to get out of debt as soon as possible. Instead of this, their ambition usually towards a greater show, more spread, an extension of credit that they may put on an appearance of prosperity that is entirely superficial. The result is exhibited in the fact as shown by statisticians, that ninety out of every hundred men who engage in business for themselves fail disastrously. They push their credit to the breaking point, and when the end comes they and their creditors are enveloped in a common ruin. It is not likely that radical changes can be brought in our commercial practices suddenly, nor would it be safe to have them, but it stands every merchant in hand to use every legitimate effort to hasten the reformation we have referred to in order that we may live to see and enjoy the coming millennium.—*Travelers Circular.*

Abortion on Diary Farms.

In these days of progress in all science, great advances in the veterinary art and learned investigations of the germ theory of disease, it is singular that we yet know little more than twenty years ago of abortion in cows, which at times is so destructive on dairy farms. Two or three years ago an experimental inquiry on this subject was quietly inaugurated in New England, under most favorable auspices, and it has since been diligently followed. But I understand the efforts of the investigators have not yet been fruitful, and no enlightening report from that source can be expected at present. Foreign studies in the same line, in recent years, have been no more successful, although some interesting, and perhaps valuable, conclusions have been reached, mostly of a negative character.

The most comprehensive investigation of abortion which has occurred and been reported upon, in this country, was conducted in the years 1867, '68 and '69, by the New York State Agricultural Society, through commissioners, members of the medical profession, and aided by special appropriations by the State legislature. Over $13,000 was expended during this period, nearly all in the actual expenses of active investigators, for the dozen or more gentlemen engaged as commissioners and inspectors received very little for services. Three reports were rendered and published by order of the legislature, as well as by the State Society. The first was by Dr. J. C. Dalton, and covered the operations of 1867, and the others were by his successor, as principal commissioner, Dr. William H. Carmalt.

The work of the first year was necessarily preliminary, but over 3000 reports were collected in New York, and several hundred from nine other States. Nearly 1600 farms were visited by inspectors, mainly in the dairy districts of New York. As a result, a large mass of material was collected, disproving a number of theories that the preconceived theories and conjectures as to to the cause of abortion, especially on large dairy farms. Particular attention was paid to to the five counties of Oneida, Herkimer, Otsego, Lewis and St. Lawrence (N. Y.), and it was found that although abortion had occurred in a few cases as early as 1852, the number was not sufficient to attract attention till ten years later. Then the disease increased very rapidly, the cases reported on 1507 farms visited in these counties being as follows:

Years....	1863	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867.
Cases	390	475	742	894	1492	2914.

In the whole State, during the last year named, it was estimated that of the entire number of pregnant cows five per cent. aborted. In certain counties the loss was much heavier. In Lewis, for example, with over thirty thousand cows, at least one-tenth aborted.

The investigation this first year reached a number of conclusions, the negative portion of which may be thus concisely repeated: Abortion is no more prevalent among good milkers than ordinary cows, it bears no relation to the kind or quantity of dairy products, butter making districts suffering as much as cheese districts, and *vice versa*; it is no more common with first calves than with later ones; it is not due to exposure to cold or to insufficient stabling; it is no more prevalent among animals bred at less than eighteen months old, than among those kept till older before impregnated; it is not owing to any defect in the original formation of the fœtus; the early separation of the calf from its dam was not found to have any influence in producing subsequent abortions; the age of bulls used appeared to have no injurious effect, yet there were rather fewer cases of abortion where bulls were used less than two years old than where the bulls were older.

The positive conclusions resulting from this investigation were fewer in number, and will be stated hereafter.—*Prof Alvord in Cultivator.*

The terrors of a drouth among Western stockmen are partially shown by the following extract from a letter to the *Tribune* by D. Jordan, of Champaign, Ill., a previous thing drouth is to those who in middle latitudes have the ownership and care of 300 or 400 head of export steers. Take an instance, for example, in Champaign county, Ill., where the spring all through was drouthy, but not exactly dry; but all June bright it not hot, without a drop of rain from first to last. A farmer and feeder had got together 300 head, or cattle, expecting to get them off on the June market, and had only about so many acres of pasture, so many bushels of corn, and water as usual, and brought his cattle to the early season. But the market began to decline, the grass to give out and dry up under the burning sun, the water to fail, and finally the cattle in one corner, 200 or 300 head, broke into the corn and were there feeding when I saw them. The corn being hip high and succulent furnished food and water both, and enough of each for only a few days. The only cost less than to drive them three or four miles daily to the river and back. A 1,400 to 1,600 fat steer, full fed on corn and in good pasture will drink three times a day, say in very hot weather, twenty gallons at each drink. He will live and do fairly well if he drinks once, but he will shrink in weight; less if twice; if three times, a trifle only. When steers are driven three or four miles, they are dry all the time and fall away rapidly. Think of the mental condition and circumstances of a farmer and feeder who, his pastures and water having given out, is compelled to turn 400 or 500 steers into fields of growing corn, and at intervals of two or three days drive them three or four miles to water. And this when the drouth is only moderate compared with what it is over vast sections of the Northwest, and only one instance in ten thousand."

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

Farm Prospects.

The farmers in the State of Maine are a little discouraged, owing to the result of several causes, the most immediate of which is the unusual disastrous season, attended by its frosts and floods. Another cause is the crippling of our live stock interests by the west, by which we have not been able to a system and studied thoroughly. No ton of hay need be fed intelligibly to a band of sheep that will not pay $15; no bushel of corn that will not pay one dollar. The only drawback and hindrance in sheep husbandry in Maine is that old idea that our fathers could practice because their land was new, to let the sheep take care of themselves in summer and winter, which must be wholly abandoned to succeed. We frequently see quite intelligent farmers who always turn their whole flocks, be the number twenty or one hundred, into the same old sheep pasture, a half century old and growing up to bushes. Here the flock is corralled to "root hog or die." Judgment should be used about the old sheep pasture. Nearly every one in Maine contains an element which, if utilized, is conducive to the health of the flock, besides adding to its capacity. I refer to the always present bushes. If each year a few acres are cut over and burned, and sown to grass seed, two benefits are derived; your sheep will be smutty and healthy, and the newly burned spot will afford four fold more very desirable feed than the older spots.

Now our opinion is that there is just as much profit in farming in the State of Maine as ever, and it remains with the farmer himself whether he will succeed or not. We must read papers; go to the Grange meetings to exchange ideas, and when we learn one give it to the next fellow; and above all, study to appreciate our avocations; leave out the fault finding, put up with its inevitable, and shed sunshine at home and abroad; for recollect, the farmer is the chief corner stone to all other industries. So regard yourself rather a king, than a serf.

I. C. LIBBY.

For the Maine Farmer.

Cider vs. Beer.

Editor Maine Farmer: I have just finished reading the article by "An Old Farmer," on the cider question. Although I do advocate the use of cider (nor any other thing else, except Nature's pure beverage—water) as a drink, I think that all laws prohibiting the sale of pure, unfermented cider, as a beverage, are a gross nuisance cause than good, until our legislators shall prohibit the sale also, of that greater evil, beer.

I have not, within the last two years, made nor sold a drop of cider; but for the preceding twenty-five years, I think I made and sold more or less every season, and have seen others do the same; and I do not think that one per cent. of all the cider sold in this section was fermented enough to contain as much alcohol as the mildest specimens of beer, which are sold without restrictions. It is said that any very weak liquid taken in very large quantities on some stomachs, will pass into the alcoholic fermentation and produce intoxication. An editorial published a few years ago, in the *Scientific American*, stated that the writer had seen an Indian "gloriously drunk" on molasses and water. Yet no one, of whom I have yet heard, has advocated a law to prohibit the sale of molasses.

My opinion is, that no alcoholic nor other stimulants ought to be swallowed except in rare cases, for medicinal purposes; and that all liquids containing either cane or fruit sugar, ought to be so incorporated with other substances that it may be eaten, so that by mastication and insalivation it may be prepared for digestion, instead of the fermentation to which it would be subject if drank. HENRY A. SPRAGUE.

Charlotte.

For the Maine Farmer.

Orcharding in Aroostook.

In reading articles on orcharding, and conversing with pomologists from other parts of the State, I find that much which may safely be practiced there, is not safe to follow here; probably the greatest diversity of opinion exists in relation to the distance of setting, and manner of pruning trees. Eight-tenths of the trees I sell are upright growers, and do not need the space a tree of spreading habits requires. These upright growers, such as Tetofsky, Duchess, Wealthy, Gideon and Wolf River, should not be set over one rod apart; those more spreading, like the Alexander, Fameuse and Scott's Winter, need more room, perhaps twenty feet each way. Close planting prevents fruit from blowing off, they make a protection for each other in winter, bear younger and more, and are less liable to winter kill. Many trees are set at a greater distance to facilitate getting among them with a hay-rack, which should not be done, as more or less trees will be injured in this way; remember the hay on a sled. In propagating trees in the nursery, we endeavor to have one main leading upright shoot, with limbs extending from this as nearly horizontal as possible, thereby check rampant growth of limbs which seek to take the lead and rob the main trunk; this makes a fine upright growth, and should a limb split off from the main trunk or the tree, as it would if there were several leading limbs forming a crotch. Do not prune the main limb, making the tree head out, as done in more favorable climate.

The above mentioned varieties are all hardy here, while those relied on for profit in the western part of the State cannot be grown here, because only a few of the hardiest will survive our winters, and this must be determined by experiment. It has made it expensive orcharding. I find there are many fine seedlings in this county, which would be of value to us if they could be propegated. It would be necessary to examine the condition under which they thrive, quality of fruit, prolificacy and early bearing of tree. The testing of hardy trees, collecting and propagating meritorious seedlings will add very much to the orcharding of this county, but it is too expensive for one person. This county should have an experimental station, where this and kindred work could be done in other parts of the State is not reliable here.

I am in hopes we may get some valuable varieties from the new Russian varieties; several varieties which I have in the nursery have made a good growth and proved hardy. The different varieties of Russian plum, p

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Jan. 10, 1889.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.

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Collectors' Notices.

MR. I. C. LIBBY of Burnham, our cattle reporter, is authorized to receipt for moneys and receive subscriptions for the paper.

Mr. J. W. KELLOGG will call upon our subscribers in Aroostook county during January.

MR. C. S. AYER is now calling upon our subscribers in Cumberland county.

J. H. PRATT will call upon our subscribers in West Kennebec during January.

Mr. F. W. COLE will call upon our subscribers in Hancock county during January and February.

Mr. G. T. STOKER of Richmond, is authorized to take subscriptions and collect dues for the *Farmer*.

The Maine Baptists have once more, by payment of $250, renewed their free bed in the Maine General Hospital for a year.

The prospectus of the *Portland Press* appears elsewhere in our columns. A home paper, with the news of the metropolitan press, its subscribers have their money's worth in abundant measure.

Millions of Americans will be glad to know that Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe has largely regained her health. She is able to walk out every fine day, and writes letters to her friends in a firm, strong hand.

The Bath *Times* appeared Wednesday, H. A. Shorey, W. S. Shorey and Albert C. Shorey, proprietors, and it appeared in an enlarged form, well filled with home and foreign news. The new proprietors show a good deal of enterprise.

Almost the first official act of the new Governor was the reappointment of Hon. E. M. Stilwell of Bangor, Commissioner of Fisheries and Game. Mr. Stilwell has served the State long and faithfully; and the longer he is kept in that position the better for the State.

The Governor has appointed as fish and game wardens, D. L. Cummings, Glenwood; Joseph S. Stover, Bluehill; Arthur Winslow, Blaine. Trial Justices, Francis Butterfield, Danforth; William Dobier, Kingfield; John F. Sprague, Monson; Francis Butterfield, Danforth.

A correspondent at East Bluehill writes: We are pained to record the death of Bro. Lenus Closson, the oldest member of our Lodge, which occurred on the 4th inst. and honored and respected by all who knew him. He died quite suddenly at his home, Jan. 5, of erysipelas. His family have the sympathy of their friends in their affliction.

Mr. Franklin Simmons, the well known American sculptor, has returned to this country from Italy, for a short visit. He has for some time been engaged upon a colossal statue emblematic of the American Republic, which will be completed in about a year.

The *Temperance Record*, Belfast, publishes an excellent portrait of an esteemed brother editor, Mr. James C. Chilcott, of the *Ellsworth American*, who is a temperance man, prominent in his county and in the State, having held for several years the important office of State Deputy G. C. T.

An Aroostook girl, Miss Fay Davis of Houlton, has just won high distinction by reading from distinguished Maine authors before the authors themselves, and a no less distinguished company besides, at the Brunswick in Boston. The occasion was the reunion of the Pine Tree State Club, presided over by Ex-Gov. Long, who introduced the reader.

The city of Port au Prince, Hayti, is in a state of anarchy. Property and life are not safe. The approach of the victorious Hippolyte army contributed to the demoralization. Laborers are seized in the fields and brought into the city in chains, and forced to enlist under Legitime's banner. Genuine ruffian can meet a man in the discharge of his regular duties and break his skull, making his wife a widow and his children orphans with only the risk of two and a half years in Thomaston? If such is the case I can't hope countrymen will keep away from Augusta.

What is the lesson for Maine farmers to learn when it costs them as much to put their butter or beef products on the market in Boston, as it costs the Chicago pork packer to land his in England? The longer the haul the cheaper the freights, seems to be the motto with the railroads everywhere. An examination of rates will show that the burdens fall heaviest on the farm products, and this because there is an almost total want of combination among farmers. Manufacturers make their influence felt, and get concessions which aid them in competing with others more favorably located. The products of the farm come to the roads in small quantities, and fail to impress any one with their worth to the carrier. Combination in shipping, and co-operation in securing just rates are the lessons to be candidly considered by the farmers of the east, and when they stand side by side for any reform, the end will be secured.

LABOR IN MAINE, PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE. Hon. S. W. Mathews has nearly ready for the press his second annual report as Labor Commissioner. It is a complete and exhaustive report, showing the large amount of work which has been put into this branch of the service the past year. Referring to the law to compel children to go to school, so as to give them a better opportunity to acquire at least the rudiments of an education, the Commissioner says that one of the things that retard the enforcement of such a law, is the efforts of the parents to get their children at work in factories, who will falsify as to their age. He recommends that the State shall be more strict as to registering births. Referring to the law against child labor, the Commissioner says:

"I have given my best efforts in the enforcement of this section; and, although it may not have accomplished as much as might be wished, I have received many words of commendation of its workings from superintendents, teachers of schools, and employers in mills, in towns and cities where children are employed.

A superintendent of a paper box factory said: "I shall never like this ten-hour law. I think the child labor law a good one; but the women in my shop want to work at times more than ten hours a day, as they work at piece work." Notwithstanding what is known as the "labor law" was passed more especially to benefit women and children, I have had in the past year, a great deal of difficulty in keeping women piece-workers from violating the sixty-hour clause. When I found a violation of the above law, I called the attention of the help to the hours required by the time table. When I notified the agent of the violations, he either claimed that he gave strict orders to all overseers and persons in his employ to work strictly by the time table, or he claimed that he was working on the sixty-hour clause found in part of section first of this law, which is as follows: "Provided, however, any female of eighteen years of age or over, may lawfully contract for such labor for a number of hours in excess of 10 hours a day, not exceeding six hours in any one week, or 60 hours in any one year, receiving additional compensation therefor." I have found women at work in a few mills at noontime 15 minutes before starting time, with notice posted forbidding such work, and have no doubt that the agent was run for the purpose of allowing such extra work, but in no case did I find the superintendent, overseer, or agent present at the time. After a year's trial and investigation, your deputy commissioner is of the opinion that the extra 60 hour clause should be struck out of the law, as it furnishes to the piece workers and manufacturers a chance to violate the law, and when caught at work longer than the time table gives, they fall back on the excuse: "I am working on my extra 60 hours." Now that the law may be carried out more effectually, your deputy commissioner would recommend that a law be passed whereby in every manufacturing or mechanical establishment, a certain number of minutes be allowed to start their power before the time designated in their time table. I would suggest five to six minutes be the maximum time allowed by law to start and regulate the machinery in all manufacturing or mechanical establishments where women and children are employed, before the time stated on the time table. Now this arrangement would be just if there were no other parties concerned than manufacturers themselves, on the ground of competition in the same lines in how sharp they can advantage of a few minutes daily would give to a manufacturer a great advantage to his yearly production. The public, and the manufacturer as well, demand that the law shall be justly and fairly executed.

Although the law prohibiting the employment of children under twelve years of age has been in force in this State not quite a year, the benefits resulting are seen in every manufacturing city and village in our State. It has given us a great deal of pleasure in the enforcement of this law, to find that the public are in full and hearty accord with the law; also agents and overseers in mills have told me at first the law caused them a great deal of trouble, but that when it got regulated it would work well, and that they were in favor of its enforcement. It has taken a number of generations to get public opinion up to its present state in regard to the employment of small children in our manufactories. That it has not obtained that full measure of attention which its great importance merits, will not be questioned by any one who has had experience in its enforcement.

The Deputy Commissioner favors free text books, something similar to the system adopted in Massachusetts.

The workingmen's returns and the tables connected furnish an interesting portion of the report. The blank form used for distribution contained 27 questions, and invited views and suggestions on matters of interest to wage workers. The recapitulation is as follows:

ANALYSIS.

Number of reports received	118
Native born	96
Foreign born	22
Assisted by their families	87
Owning homes	43
Home mortgaged	21
Renting	61
Paid weekly rent	45
Paid monthly rent	13
Paid irregularly	17
Belonging to labor organization	70
Belonging to benefit or aid organization	40
Having savings bank accounts	30
Accumulating savings in former times	70
Accumulating savings during past year	40
Running in debt during the year	15

AVERAGES.

Age of persons reported	40
Hours employed daily	10¼
Daily wages	61
Annual earnings	$453.97
Days out	61
Yearly earnings other members of family	196.89
Cost of living	276.56
Rental per month	5.70
Persons in family	4
Earnings over expenses	66.97

TOTALS.

Value of houses owned	$44,550
Amount of mortgages	6,300

The uniforms of the new staff officers of Gov. Burleigh will cost $250 apiece.

IN STATE PRISON FOR LIFE. In the Superior Court, in this city, Thursday forenoon, Charles Sawyer and George Campbell, indicted for assault with intent to kill on M. C. Frost of Winthrop, last Thursday were found guilty. Through their brief trial the court room was crowded. The case of the government was conducted by L. T. Carleton, Esq., County Attorney, A. M. Goddard, Esq., appearing for the prisoners, who were a hard looking crowd, and whose characters conformed to their looks, as is shown by the article elsewhere.

Displayed in the court room were four murderous looking revolvers with an ample assortment of cartridges, a razor, a hatchet, a pint bottle of chloroform, together with a bag containing files, wire and other things useful to a burglar. The case was given to the jury, who after an absence of about twenty minutes returned with a verdict of guilty.

The county attorney at once moved for sentence. Thereupon the court pronounced upon the prisoners the sentence fixed by law and in respect to which the judge had no discretion, viz., imprisonment in State prison for the period of their natural lives. Thus in precisely one week from the time the offence was committed, the prisoners were apprehended, the grand jury summoned and convened in special session, the prisoners fairly and carefully tried and legally convicted and life sentence imposed. It is believed that no similar instance can be found in the history of the State where so forcible an example of punishment has been afforded by a penalty certain, swift and sure and all concerned in the prosecution should have the thanks of the public. The prompt vindication of justice in this case will have a salutary effect upon the class of dangerous individuals who roam about the country ready to do murder if necessary to secure their booty. The tramps with Mulverhill were taken to the State Prison, Friday morning.

AGRICULTURE ACROSS THE LINE. Our Provincial neighbors are waking up to the importance of Institute work, and the Farmers' Association have arranged a series of meetings for this week and next. In addition to representative speakers from the Provinces, Mr. Gilbert, of the *Farmer*, is engaged for four meetings this week and Dr. Twitchell for three days' conference at Fredericton next week, and four institutes to follow. The dairy question is to be a leading topic at all the meetings, while sheep husbandry, horse breeding and stock raising, together with experimental work, will receive a good share of attention. In this way the farmers over the line are giving evidence of their faith in their calling, and a determination to make the most of it. In all these efforts we bid them success, for this is the line held to by the *Farmer* during all the years of its existence. The standard of Maine and New Brunswick agricultural work should be the same, and in this connection it is but proper to state that we think the *Farmer* more nearly represents this than any paper published in either of the Provinces. Without any agricultural publication in New Brunswick, the *Maine Farmer*, with its corps of practical workers on the editorial staff, and its host of able contributors from all parts of Maine and New Brunswick, is specially adapted to the farmers in both Province and State.

YARMOUTH POULTRY SHOW. Last week the third exhibition of the Yarmouth Poultry Association was held in Masonic Hall, and in many respects was superior to either of the others. The society is in good condition, well organized, with the following list of officers:

President—James M. Davis, Yarmouthville.

Vice Presidents—Charles Gooding, Yarmouth, J. C. Gannett, M. D., Yarmouthville; R. Harding, Yarmouth.

Secretary—W. B. Allen, Yarmouth.

Treasurer—C. L. Buckman, Yarmouth.

Directors—Albert Hatfield, Yarmouth; Samuel Merrill, Yarmouth; C. T. Moulton, M. D., Cumberland Mills; C. L. Buckman, Jr., Yarmouth; C. C. Haskell, Brunswick.

The birds shown were all in fine conditions, and their quality improved from former years, indicating the worth of the industry and the exhibition as an educator. In all there were fifty breeding pens, and 100 coops of single pairs. The show was judged by the well known expert A. F. Stevens, Esq., of Wellesley, Mass., who has filled the same place so successfully and satisfactorily at our State exhibitions. His awards are pronounced satisfactory to all. The premiums were distributed as follows:

Houlton Fowls—C G Gooding, 1st; J M Buckman, Jr, 2d; chicks, J M Buckman, 1st.

R C White Leghorns—L R Cook, 1st on breeding pen; Fred Merrill, 2d on pair fowl; Merrill, 3d on fowl; Wm B True, 1st on pair chicks; L R Cook, 2d and 3d on pair chicks; J M Buckman, Jr, 4th on pair chicks.

S C B Leghorn—L R Cook, 1st on breeding pen fowl; 1st, 2d and 3d on pair fowls; 1st, 2d and 3d on pair fowls; also 1st, 2d and 3d on pair chicks; E L Manson, 4th.

Brown Leghorn—G P Tucker 1st on mixed pen same, 1st on pair chicks; I N Haskell, 2d on chicks; A Shurtleff, 3d on chicks.

White Leghorn—G P Tucker, 1st and 3d on mixed pen; J True, 2d; C K Damon, 4th on pair fowls; Peter Lane, 2d; J W True, 3d; J P Caswell, 4th; Mrs J C Gooding, 1st on pair fowl; W J True, 2d; G P Tucker, 3d; P Lane, 4th.

Black Minorcas—J A Chase, 1st on fowl.

White Holland Turkeys—Mrs Sylvia A Grindle, 1st on chicks; C Y Francis, 2d do; J A Chase, 3d do.

Silver Penciled Hamburgs and Golden Penciled Hamburgs—W R Howard, 1st on each pair.

Silver Spangled Hamburgs—1st.

Langshans—W R Howard, 1st on pen and 1st on pair.

Dark Brahmas—I N Haskell, 1st on pen.

Light Brahmas—A Shurtleff, 1st and 3d on pair fowls, and 1st on mixed breeding pen; A O Saide, 1st on pen chicks; A E Shurtleff, 1st and 2d on pair chicks.

Japanese Bantams—J M Buckman, Jr, 1st.

Red Pile Games—H Bryant, 1st.

Cross Breeds—I W True, 1st; Wallace B. Merrill, 2d.

W P Rock—James H Banks, 1st on pen fowl; Geo E Coleman, 1st on pair fowl; Jas H Banks, 2d on pair fowl; J W Bowden, 3d on pair fowl. J H Banks, 1st on pen chicks; G E Coleman, 1st on pair chicks; J H Banks, 2d and 3d on pair chicks.

Bronze Turkeys—A E Shurtleff, 1st.

Pekin Ducks—J H Buckman, Jr, 1st on young; C Y Francis, 1st on old.

Aylesbury Ducks—Henry Libby, 1st on old; C Y Francis, 2d on do; J A Chase, 3d do.

Silver Penciled Hamburgs and Golden Penciled Hamburgs—W R Howard, 1st on each pair.

Silver Spangled Hamburgs—1st.

Langshans—W R Howard, 1st on pen and 1st on pair.

Dark Brahmas—I N Haskell, 1st on pen.

Light Brahmas—A Shurtleff, 1st and 3d on pair fowls, and 1st on mixed breeding pen; A O Saide, 1st on pen chicks; A E Shurtleff, 1st and 2d on pair chicks.

Japanese Bantams—J M Buckman, Jr, 1st.

Red Pile Games—H Bryant, 1st.

Cross Breeds—I W True, 1st; Wallace B. Merrill, 2d.

W P Rock—James H Banks, 1st on pen fowl; Geo E Coleman, 1st on pair fowl; Jas H Banks, 2d on pair fowl; J W Bowden, 3d on pair fowl. J H Banks, 1st on pen chicks; G E Coleman, 1st on pair chicks; J H Banks, 2d and 3d on pair chicks.

Bronze Turkeys—A E Shurtleff, 1st.

Pekin Ducks—J H Buckman, Jr, 1st on young; C Y Francis, 1st on old.

Aylesbury Ducks—Henry Libby, 1st on old; C Y Francis, 2d on do; J A Chase, 3d do.

Silver Spangled Hamburgs—Boort Brothers, 1st on pair.

Plymouth Rocks—D H Bennett, 1st on breeding pen; chicks; Bennett, 2d; Shurtleff, 3d on pair fowl; D H Bennett, 2d; G E Coleman, 3d and 4th; A E Shurtleff, 1st on chicks; L T Millett, 2d; G E Coleman, 3d; 4th.

White Wyandottes—J M Gooding, 1st on pair fowl; J M Davis, 1st on breeding pen chicks; Asa Mitchell, 1st on pair chicks; J M Davis, 2d.

Silver Wyandottes—L T Millett, 1st on pair fowl; A N Fogg, 1st on breeding pen chicks; J M Davis, 2d; A M Fogg, 1st on pair chicks; L T Millett, 2d, and 4th.

Breeders were present with their stock from Oxford, Androscoggin and Kennebec, as well as Cumberland counties. The attendance was good, and the society is well established for future exhibitions.

Editor's Table.

A NEW VOLUME. The one hundred and eightieth volume of *Littell's Living Age* opens with the number for January 5th. During the long existence of this standard weekly magazine its value has constantly increased, and it can hardly be disputed that the volume for 1889 will be found to keep informed in the work of the best writers and thinkers of the day.

The first number of the new year has the following table of contents: Style, by Walter Pater; The Future of Westminster Abbey, by Archdeacon Farrar; Irish Housekeeping and Irish Customs in the Last Century; The Bedouins of Newfoundland, by Lady Blake; Society Poets; My Ride to Sheshoaun; Which Way? by Julian Hawthorne; The Submission of Great Britain to Queensland; The Training of Kings; with choice poetry and miscellany. This, and the following number of the volume, is a good one with which to begin a subscription. For the low price of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3,300 pages a year) the subscription price ($8) is the cheapest. The publishers offer to send any one of the American $4.00 monthly or weeklies with *The Living Age* for a year, both postpaid. The publishers are Messrs. Littell & Gay, Boston.

THE GRANGES IN HANCOCK COUNTY. The Granges are prospering finely in Hancock county. We have seven Grange stores doing a large amount of business. Business is looking well for the future. Parties are planning to build a large steam mill this season on the east side of the Bagaduce river near the village of Johnson's Narrows, for sawing all kinds of lumber. On this river, some five miles above Castine, is a good and substantial wharf where small vessels can load and lay any time of tide. This would make a very nice place for a summer resort. Land can be bought cheap. It borders on the east side of Johnson Bay, so called. We hope you will visit of the officers of Rainbow Grange for 1889:

Master—N. F. Norton.
Overseer—Washington Gray.
Lecturer—J. Y. Grindle.
Steward—Harry Gray.
Assistant Steward—Merrill C. Herrick.
Chaplain—A. A. Grindle.
Treasurer—J. P. Dodge.
Secretary—Mrs. Sylvia A. Grindle.
Gate Keeper—Allison Herrick.
Pomona—Mrs. Priscilla Gray.
Flora—Mrs. S. A. Herrick.
Ceres—Mrs. F. P. Dodge.
Lady Assistant Steward—Mrs. Lottie Bakeman.
N. F. NORTON.
Penobscot.

E. D. Wiggin of Boston, formerly of Lewiston, has purchased from Gen. W. S. Tilton the young mare Nobiesse by Aloyone, dam Fair Lady by Dictator, 2d dam by Almont. This mare was foaled in 1886, and in 1887 won the stake for her age at the first meeting of the New England Association of Trotting Horse Breeders. In 1888 she took first prize in her class at the Bay State fair. She is a handsome chestnut filly and should make a great brood mare. She will be put on the track this season to get a record and will then be retired to the farm. The price was $1850.

THE MAINE LEGISLATURE. Thursday was inauguration day, and though the air was cold and the sky threatening, at an early hour in the morning the Senate chamber and hall of House of Representatives were filled with an expectant throng of ladies and gentlemen. The hour for the ceremonies of inauguration was at 11 o'clock, and a joint convention of the two branches convened in Representatives' Hall. A committee was appointed to inform the Governor-elect that the votes had been canvassed by the legislature and that he had been found to be elected. Another committee was appointed to inform him that both branches were assembled to hear any communication he should be pleased to make. Very soon the messenger of the Senate appeared, shouting, "Make way for the Honorable Governor-elect," and very soon Mr. Burleigh appeared, escorted by Governor Marble, and followed by the staff and heads of departments, and the outgoing and incoming executive councils, the entire audience rising as the procession passed towards the Speaker's desk.

President Lord immediately administered the oath of office, Mr. Burleigh taking the usual oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the State of Maine, and to perform faithfully the duties incumbent on the laws and the constitution.

Then the Secretary of State made proclamation. Secretary Smith having been called away by sickness in his family, it fell to Deputy Secretary Gladstone who proclaimed Mr. Burleigh "Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the State of Maine," and that due observance should be given to all the laws. "God save the State of Maine," is the time-honored ending of this, as of all other similar proclamations, and the new Governor was formally installed.

President Lord informed him that the legislature was ready to listen to any communication which he may wish to make, and Mr. Burleigh began the reading of his inaugural in a clear and firm voice, the applause of the assembly having greeted him as he began.

The message, which occupied about fifty minutes in the delivery, was listened to attentively and loudly applauded at its close. The Governor and the ex-Governor, escorted by the old and new Councilors and the various State officers, retired. The Senate then retired.

The House then took a recess of ten minutes, and many of the members of both branches attended the informal reception held by Govs. Burleigh and Marble in the Governor's room.

After the recess the convention re-assembled, and proceeded to the election of State officers:

The Secretary of State was balloted for first. John Smith received 1 vote; Augustus F. Moulton, 14; and Oramandal Smith, 137, and Mr. Smith was declared elected.

For Attorney General the result was as follows: J. H. Montgomery had 18 and Charles E. Littlefield 130. Mr. Littlefield was declared elected.

For Treasurer no election was held, the precedent being to await until the Treasurer has made his report and accounts and is ready to qualify before reelecting.

For Adjutant General the result was: John J. Lynch, 17; Henry W. Sprague, 135, and Mr. Sprague was declared elected.

For Councilors the report showed 152 votes cast, the republican candidates getting 135 as follows: First district, James F. Brackett of Limington; second district, Tobias Lord of Standish; third district, S. W. Carr of Bowdoinham; fourth district, Daniel W. Allen of Fairfield; fifth district, William T. Cobb of Rockland; sixth district, Silas C. Hatch of Bangor; seventh district, Ansel M. Lumbert of Dover. The officers elect were sworn in, and the convention dissolved.

Thursday, January 31st, has been fixed as the date after which no petitions or bills for private legislation may be presented.

Both branches passed the usual preliminary orders, and then adjourned to Wednesday forenoon at 11 o'clock.

The legislature reassembled Wednesday (yesterday), and the joint standing committees were announced Thursday. Below the names of the chairman in each branch:

Judiciary—Senate, Heath of Kennebec; House, Wiswell of Ellsworth.

Legal Affairs—Senate, Wright of Oxford; House, Sprague of Dexter.

Financial Affairs—Sargent of Hancock; Manley of Augusta.

Federal Relations—Libby of Cumberland; Barker of Bangor.

Education—Ryder of Penobscot; Warren of Castine.

Railroads—Hill of Androscoggin; Clark of Bangor.

Commerce—Nickels of Waldo; Hamilton of Cumberland.

Mercantile Affairs and Insurance—Harding of Cumberland; Clark of Saco.

Agriculture—Haines of Kennebec; Burleigh of Vassalboro.

Manufactures—Lord of York; Marshall of York.

Banks and Banking—Smith of Hancock; Wilson of Avon.

Mining Affairs—Hill of Androscoggin; Green of Portland.

Interior Waters—Simpson of Penobscot; Engel of Bangor.

State Lands and State Roads—Clark of Aroostook; Frisbee of Piscataquis.

Ways and Bridges—Holbrook of Washington; Wood of Littleton.

Fisheries and Game—Hinckley of Sagadahoc; Gilford of Auburn.

Temperance—Hall of Cumberland; Eells of Rockport.

Indian Affairs—Nash of Washington; Pattangall of Pembroke.

Claims—Austin of Lincoln; Murch of Baldwin.

Pensions—Merrill of Franklin; Harper of Lewiston.

Banned Hospital—Sleeper of Androscoggin; Pattangall of Pembroke.

Reform School—Foor of Cumberland; Grindle of Hallowell.

State Prison—Hunt of Waldo; Heald of Waterville.

Public Buildings—Walker of Knox; Dame of Belfast.

Library—Sleeper of Androscoggin; Bird of Rockland.

State College—Rand of Oxford; Wentworth of Kittery.

Mileage and Mining—Burgess of Knox; Mallett of Franklin.

Labor—Walton of Somerset; Looney of Portland.

Temperance—Daggett of Piscataquis; Curtis of Paris.

The legislators, yesterday, fixed upon Tuesday noon next, as the time for the election of U. S. Senator. A petition was presented in the Senate from the officers, corporators and stockholders of the Waldo & Somerset Railway, for right to extend their road from Burnham, through Canaan, Athens and other towns, to connect with the Intervale railroad. In the House, Mr. Looney of Portland, presented his bill for regulating voting, the Australian plan.

NOTES. Our correspondent J. W. Lang of Bowdoinham, is one of the folders, and will perform his duties to the acceptance of all.

The pages of the House are masters John F. Kelley of Boothbay, and Chapin Lydston of Litchfield Corner. The Senate page is A. W. Spaulding.

Walter I. Neal of Liberty, was appointed assistant mail carrier of the House by special order.

The beautiful bouquets of roses on the Governor's table inauguration day, were presented by Mr. C. K. Partridge, agent for the greenhouse of John G. Barr of Bridgeport, and by the greenhouse of the Insane Hospital. The button-hole bouquets worn by Governors Marble and Burleigh were also presented by the greenhouse at the Hospital.

An attempt will be made to have the cider clause in the prohibitory liquor law repealed by the legislature. The movement is in the favor of the farmers, who, it is asserted, are making loud complaints against having apple juice continued under the ban.

The citizens of the large and growing town of Deering have two schemes which they will bring to the attention of the legislature, each scheme having its advocates among the people. One portion wants the town annexed to the city of Portland, and the other portion wants a municipal government of its own. The town has a population of some 6000, with a valuation of about $3,000,000 of taxable property, and contains an area double the size of Portland. The citizens of Portland, it is said, do not object to the annexation of the town.

GOVERNOR'S STAFF. The following named officers have been appointed on the staff of Governor and Commander-in-Chief Edwin C. Burleigh:

Adjutant General, Quartermaster General and Paymaster General—Brigadier General Henry M. Sprague, Auburn.

Inspector General — Brigadier General John Harper, Lewiston.

Commissary General—Colonel George A. Philbrook, Augusta.

Surgeon General—Colonel David A. Robinson, Bangor.

Judge Advocate General—Colonel Frank W. Dana, Lewiston.

Assistant Quartermaster General—Colonel Frederick E. Boothby, Portland.

Inspector of Rifle Practice—Colonel Edwin J. Cram, Biddeford.

Aides-de-Camp—Colonel Frank D. Pulsifer, Bangor; Lieutenant-Colonel Horace E. McDonald, Belfast; Lieutenant-Colonel Charles H. Cole, Portland; Lieutenant-Colonel William H. French, Thomaston; Lieutenant-Colonel George L. Thompson, Brunswick; Lieutenant-Colonel Albert G. Blunt, Augusta; Lieutenant-Colonel Charles P. Allen, Presque Isle; Lieutenant-Colonel Stanley Plummer, Skowhegan.

Military Secretary—Major Charles A. Coffin, Harrington.

THE ANDROSCOGGIN BREEDERS. At the annual meeting of the Androscoggin Horse Breeders' and Gentlemen's Driving Association held in Lewiston last week, the following officers for the ensuing year were chosen: President, F. O. Stanley; first vice president, C. P. Drake; second vice president, I. V. McKenney; secretary and treasurer, F. H. Briggs; directors, J. H. Twombly, L. C. Ryerson, Edwin Woodside, H. A. Brick, H. C. Foss. It was decided to hold a three days' meeting at the Lewiston Driving Park, June 25, 26 and 27. The association claim these dates for their meeting exclusively. "At this meeting in June," says Secretary Briggs, "we shall offer liberal premiums, and intend to have a big show of speed." This association has done a grand work for the industry of horse breeding during the three years of its existence, and all through the limits of the county choice stock is multiplying rapidly. The benefits of organization cannot be too highly magnified.

Grange News and Notes.

—At a regular meeting of Bodwell Grange, held at Kennebec, Saturday evening, Dec. 22d, chose:

Master—Page Wyman.
Overseer—Lem. A. Lowell.
Lecturer—A. Hanson Foote.
Steward—Orris W. Malcolm.
Assistant Steward—William W. Hosmer.
Chaplain—Loring S. Webber.
Treasurer—Henry B. Lowell.
Secretary—Rev. G. H. Bowie.
Gate Keeper—Thomas A. Pye.
Ceres—Mrs. Ella G. Wyman.
Pomona—Mrs. Mary E. Lowell.
Flora—Mrs. Annie R. Bowie.
Lady Assistant Steward—Miss Abbie E. Wallace.
Organist—Mrs. Hattie Malcolm.

—At the regular meeting of Pleasant River Grange, No. 35, Windham, Dec. 12th, the following officers were elected:

Master—Wm. H. Allen.
Overseer—A. T. Rogers.
Lecturer—Wm. F. Hall.
Steward—Orin F. Stone.
Assistant Steward—Willard C. Lord.
Chaplain—Sarah K. Morrill.
Treasurer—Eli Stone.
Secretary—Wm. G. Morrill.
Gate Keeper—A. L. Vogers.
Ceres—Betsey Allen.
Pomona—Annie Gilpatrick.
Flora—Maria Haskell.
Lady Assistant Steward—Ally J. Elder.

—The following is a list of the officers of Dexter Grange, No. 155, elected Dec. 15th, for the year:

Master—L. W. Jose.
Overseer—H. H. Jose.
Lecturer—F. O. Additon.
Steward—W. B. Crosby.
Assistant Steward—A. J. Knowles.
Chaplain—Mrs. Charlotte Webber.
Treasurer—P. M. Additon.
Secretary—J. E. Crosby.
Gate Keeper—W. O. Eaton.
Pomona—Mrs. H. H. Jose.
Flora—Mrs. Albert Ellms.
Ceres—Mrs. L. W. Jose.
Lady Assistant Steward—Mrs. E. A. Knowles.
Organist—Miss Artie Libby.

Dexter Grange, No. 155, is prospering finely. They have added seventeen new members, their rolls the last year, and two more ready to take the first degree. During the year they had a series of interesting "literary contests," which have created a lively interest in the Grange, and has been the cause of bringing in nearly all of our new members during the year. We now number 81 members. We have a nice large hall, lighted by electricity and well furnished, and we think if the State Grange should see fit to meet with us at some future time, (which we hope they will) we could entertain them in good style.

SECRETARY.

—Ritchie Grange of Waldo, has elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

Master—G. C. Levenseller.
Overseer—Geo. W. Littlefield.
Lecturer—N. R. Cliley.
Steward—C. A. Levenseller.
Assistant Steward—H. A. Chase.
Chaplain—Mrs. A. S. Ellis.
Treasurer—N. A. Clary.
Secretary—J. L. Chase.
Gate Keeper—J. Ellis, Jr.
Pomona—Mrs. L. Hawkins.
Flora—Mrs. C. Ellis.
Ceres—Mrs. M. Cilley.
Lady Assistant Steward—Miss A. L. Ellis.

The officers will be installed Jan. 12th.

—Eustis Grange elected officers Dec. 8th:

Master—G. W. Jones.
Overseer—C. C. Sampson.
Lecturer—D. C. Durrell.
Steward—L. D. Grose.
Assistant Steward—Orrin Taylor.
Chaplain—Joseph Myers.
Treasurer—J. A. Standish.
Secretary—Mrs. L. D. Grose.
Gate Keeper—Benj. Durrell.
Pomona—Mrs. Mary Knapp.
Flora—Mrs. C. C. Sampson.
Ceres—Mrs. G. W. Jones.
Lady Assistant Steward—Laura E. Blanchard. Mrs. L. D. GROSE, *Sec'y.*

—The following were elected officers of Maple Grange, No. 187, of North Waldoboro:

Master—I. J. Mink.
Overseer—A. M. Castner.
Lecturer—O. L. Mink.
Steward—J. L. Stahl.
Assistant Steward—D. O. Stahl.
Chaplain—W. Bornheimer.
Treasurer—R. Orff.
Secretary—B. A. Newbert.
Gate Keeper—C. J. Castner.
Pomona—Mrs. D. Mink.
Flora—G. I. Newbert.
Ceres—M. E. Bornheimer.
Lady Assistant Steward—G. A. Newbert.
Organist—D. E. Stahl.

Evening of meeting, Thursday of each week. B. A. NEWBERT, *Sec'y.*

—Albion Grange held its annual meeting Dec. 28th, and elected the following officers:

Master—S. B. Gunnison.
Overseer—A. Libby.
Lecturer—W. B. Nutter.
Steward—Geo. B. Libby.
Assistant Steward—Henry Libby.
Chaplain—Mrs. A. Libby.
Treasurer—F. M. Newcomb.
Secretary—Geo. Sweetser.
Gate Keeper—Ed. Deering.
Pomona—Maud Googins.
Flora—Sadie Libby.
Ceres—Mertie Deering.
Lady Assistant Steward—Annie Hunnewell.

Oak Hill Grange has 154 members.

—At the annual meeting of Dirigo Grange, No. 98, the following officers were elected:

Master—J. E. Hall.
Overseer—B. F. Foster.
Lecturer—Newell White.
Steward—F. B. Nutt.
Assistant Steward—M. M. Clement.
Chaplain—Susan Flye.
Treasurer—D. B. Johnson.
Secretary—Mary Moulton.
Gate Keeper—W. M. Vose.
Pomona—Mary Foster.
Flora—M. J. Nutt.
Ceres—Annie Deans.
Lady Assistant Steward—H. B. Glidden.

—Castine Grange, No. 250, has elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

Master—J. W. Bouden.
Overseer—W. G. Heath.
Lecturer—Abbie Bouden.
Steward—Frank Farnham.
Assistant Steward—E. C. Bouden.
Chaplain—Mark Hatch.
Treasurer—Hudson Deveraux.
Secretary—Nellie Morgrage.
Gate Keeper—Edwin Heath.
Pomona—Lydia Deveraux.
Flora—Mary E. Perkins.
Ceres—Sarah Conner.
Lady Assistant Steward—Cora Bouden.
Organist—Addie Hatch.

N. A. MORGRAGE, *Sec'y.*

—Dec. 29th, East Dover Grange, No. 236, chose the following officers for the ensuing year:

Master—Joseph Smith.
Overseer—John P. Hewett.
Lecturer—James M. Hewett.
Steward—Edwin Pitman.
Assistant Steward—Eben Dunham.
Chaplain—B. B. Smith.
Treasurer—Geo. W. Mitchell.
Secretary—Mrs. Lydia L. Dow.
Gate Keeper—A. F. Blood.
Ceres—Mrs. J. M. Farrar.
Pomona—Mrs S. L. Blood.
Flora—Mrs. A. Eldridge.
Lady Assistant Steward—Mrs. Rose Dunham.

—Penobscot county Grange meets with Mystic Tie Grange, Kenduskeag, Jan. 26th.

L. M. CARTER, *Sec'y.*

—Princeton Grange, No. 293, P. of H., at the last regular meeting of 1888 elected the following officers:

Master—E. E. Edgerley.
Overseer—I. A. Colwell.
Lecturer—Irvin Sprague.
Chaplain—Joseph W. Edgerley.
Steward—Milton Crosby.
Assistant Steward—Jas. E. Libby.
Secretary—Willis R. Dresser.
Gate Keeper—Ellsworth Edgerley.
Pomona—Rhoda Swell.
Flora—Clara Colwell.
Ceres—Fannie Crosby.
Lady Assistant Steward—Julia M. Crosby.

After the election came the discussion of the supper which the sisters had prepared, which was taken part in by all present.

WILLIS R. DRESSER, *Sec'y.*

—Island Falls Grange met in the afternoon on Jan 1st, to install the new officers; had a picnic supper and a very enjoyable time. We have 38 members.

Master—W. S. Leavitt.
Overseer—A. Craig.
Lecturer—G. H. Donham.
Steward—J. F. Brown.
Assistant Steward—W. D. Warren.
Chaplain—Mrs. Leavitt.
Treasurer—C. Lane.
Secretary—Mrs. N. C. Sewall.
Gate Keeper—J. C. Walker.
Ceres—Mrs. Annie Leavitt.
Pomona—Mrs. Sarah B. Donham.
Flora—Mrs. Abbie Norton.
Lady Assistant Steward—Mrs. R. B. Warren. N. C. SEWALL, *Sec'y.*

—Comet Grange, Swanville, is in a prosperous condition, with 64 paying members. Have missed but very few meetings during the last year. Meet every Monday evening; have a good attendance, interesting programmes, and a good interest manifested. Have repaired our hall and built a new addition, and would be pleased to have any Granges from Belfast give us a call. Following are the officers elected for the ensuing year:

Master—C. M. Marden.
Overseer—Ed. Johnson.
Lecturer—Mrs. Flora E. McKeen.
Steward—James Knowlton.
Assistant Steward—R. R. Marden.
Chaplain—Hannah Morrill.
Treasurer—Silas McKeen.
Secretary—F. L. Robertson.
Gate Keeper—Wallace Cunningham.
Pomona—Mrs. Lizzie Robertson.
Flora—Mrs. Edith Cunningham.
Ceres—M

Items of Maine News.

The undivided profits of the national banks in Maine, amount to $1,394,000.

The fourth-class post office at Presque Isle has been raised to the presidential class.

The Italian floods are extending to Bastia, and have done much damage. In one house, which collapsed, 12 persons were killed.

A most shocking murder has occurred in St. Pierre, N. F., where two boys entered a man's house and killed him, mutilating his body horribly.

Mrs. Julia Watson of Leicester, Mass., enjoys the distinction of having completed the 103d year of her age, in full possession of her mental faculties and in good health.

Thomas Stone, aged 48, died at Fall River, Mass., Friday, from hydrophobia. He was bitten by a dog some months ago, and on Wednesday last developed signs of the dread disease.

The inhabitants of Berthier en Haut, a French-Canadian village in the province of Quebec, have been driven into a state of frenzy. Saturday there was an earthquake, the ground opening, and a small hill entirely disappeared. Prof. Wiggin had predicted the event.

Advices from Russia say that 175 persons were frozen to death at Ekaterinburg, in the district of Perm, on Dec. 27. There is great destitution and suffering among the people. The Black, Azof and Caspian seas are frozen. Railway disasters are reported at Baku and other places in the Caucasus.

The Rugg Manufacturing Company's hay rake factory, at Montague Center, Mass., was burned Sunday morning. The factory was a large wooden building, part of which was two stories high and part two and a half. Five houses and two barns were also completely destroyed and two other houses slightly burned. Total loss from $30,000 to $35,000; mostly insured.

Gov. Ames of Massachusetts, was inaugurated Thursday. In his inaugural address he favors a high license law with a largely increased penalty for violation of same, penalties to be imposed in preference to a fine, so far as possible without abolishing the discretionary power of the court. He also urges and earnestly recommends the enactment of a law securing municipal suffrage to women.

At San Jose De Costa Rica, on the night of December 29th and the morning of December 30th, occurred a series of earthquakes of great severity. The shocks are believed to have originated in the volcano of Poas, six leagues distant. At Alajuela eight persons were killed and many injured. Churches and the different buildings suffered considerable damage. The inhabitants encamped in the squares and parks. No further shocks occurred.

San Diego newspapers confirm the report that an offer was made through United States Consul H. C. Atwood, to the Dominician Government, of $200,000 for permission to exhibit the bones of Columbus in the United States four years. The Government promptly refused. The papers express great indignation that Mr. Atwood should have lent his aid to the scheme. They suggest that he be recalled.

On Thursday, there was a heavy fire in Boston, burning the extensive stable of the paving department and health department. In the stable were sixty-five horses, ten thousand bushels of grain, seventy tons hay, and other articles. The horses were saved. The buildings cost $80,000, and are among the most substantial of the kind in the city. Firemen were badly hurt by falling timbers. From $12,000 to $15,000 worth of harnesses, hay, grain and furniture was destroyed. There is no insurance on the building or contents.

At Chicago, on Sunday, Mrs. Parsons, the Anarchist, made another violent speech, in the course of which she said: "I am a revolutionist and I believe all means are justifiable to get rid of the present industrial slavery. Capitalists, our masters, nullify the ballot, and revolution by force must come and the sooner it comes the quicker your emancipation will arrive. Before I die I hope to be the Winchester rifle." Concluding, the dark skinned speaker declared: "I am going to follow both if it takes me behind prison bars and I have to die for it."

The sugar men were electrified last week, by the failure of the Electric Sugar Refining Co., the stock of which is owned on both sides of the Atlantic. The shares of the company were quoted Friday in London at £11. On Monday they sold at £83. The capital stock of the company consists of 10,000 shares of a par value of £20. Only about 5000 shares, however, have been offered upon the public, and nearly all of them are held in England. The alleged process was announced as a wonderful discovery in 1882, Professor Henry C. Friend claiming to be its inventor. He said it would save 8s per ton in refining raw sugar, and would produce finer sugar than any other method. Refiners wanted to see the process of refining, but it was declared steadily declined to allow, claiming that it was not a patentable invention, and that in order to protect himself he would not dare allow any one to see how he achieved his marvelous results. If a company could be formed, however, he said he would be willing to explain the process and sell the secret to the company. After the bubble had burst, the stockholders besieged the office at Wall street, New York, and there was great excitement. Even now it is impossible to say just how much this latest exhibition of human credulity has cost its victims. A million dollars is supposed to be a fair estimate of the winnings and losings, and it is scarcely possible that any considerable part of this sum can be recovered.

Once more the element of mystery has done its perfect work. Savings which could not have been allured by the most solid and reasonable assurance of a fair return have been eagerly expended on a phantom. The coming months will show how losers will curse fate, American trickery, the effrontery of go-betweens, and everything except their own criminal folly.

Items and Incidents.

The wealth of the Vanderbilt family now foots up to the handsome figure of $274,000,000, and the estimated income from this per annum is set at $13,864,400.

One Fact.

Is worth a column of rhetoric, said an American statesman. It is a fact, established by the testimony of thousands of people, that Hood's Sarsaparilla does cure scrofula, salt rheum, and other diseases or affections arising from impure state or low condition of the blood. It also overcomes that tired feeling, creates a good appetite, and gives strength to every part of the system. Try it.

There are in South Carolina 15,000 whites who cannot read or write, an equal number in Tennessee, 20,000 in Georgia, 20,000 in Alabama, 15,000 in Mississippi, 20,000 in Louisiana, 20,000 in North Carolina, and 25,000 in Virginia.

The weakness and debility which result from illness may be speedily overcome by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This is a safe, but powerful tonic, assists digestion, regulates the liver and kidneys, and cleanses the blood of all germs of disease.

Luther James, a rich and eccentric bachelor of Ann Arbor, Mich., died a short time ago and willed a large fortune to his nephew, George Babcock, on condition that the young man marry within a year. The will was published, and since then Babcock has been overwhelmed with tender epistles from damsels who are dying to marry him —and his money. Babcock takes the matter very coolly, looks the ground over carefully, and does not purpose taking a wife until the last moment. The young man sometimes receives 50 to 100 proposals by mail in a single day.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

The Marblehead fund has reached nearly $10,000.

The good old Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. Best known remedy for Coughs & Consumption. Genuine: Cutler Bros. & Co., Boston.

RICHMOND ITEMS. Eggs are selling at 26 cents per dozen. The Kennebec still remains open opposite Richmond; ice men are looking glum. Wood choppers are doing a good winter's work. Teamsters are praying for snow. The building of the new shoe factory enhanced the value of property 20 per cent. Tenements are scarce in the village. The roads are now in good condition for snow. A well known poultry fancier has contracted a novel incubator. Hon. S. B. Hathorn, superintendent of the Modoc ice houses, is spoken of as being the most skillful ice man in New England. The M. E. Sunday school is increasing in membership. Mr. Frank P. Hathorn is the owner of two very handsome colts, thoroughly broken, and are attracting considerable notice among horsemen. Mrs. Mary S. Stover has a handsome patchwork quilt, which was made by her great-grandmother 123 years ago. Mr. Ray Thompson has several interesting specimens of gold ore, presented him by Dr. St. Charles, who is superintendent of a gold mine in Mexico. Mrs. Martha A. Steele is the happy possessor of a silver watch which is over 200 years old; the watch was given her by her grandfather fifty years ago.

Our Girls.

Kitty is witty,
Nettie is pretty,
Lottie is cute and small;
Irene is a queen,
Annette is a pet,
Nell is the belle of the ball;
Diantha is wealthy,
Bertha is healthy,
And Sadie is the best of all.

Perfect health keeps her rosy and radiant, beautiful and blooming, sensible and sweet. It is secured by wholesome habits and the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Berths takes it and she also "takes the cake." The only *guaranteed* cure for those distressing ailments peculiar to women. Satisfaction or your money returned.

For Constipation or Sick Headache, use Dr. Pierce's Pellets; Purely Vegetable. One a dose

Items of General News

An explosion of firedamp has occurred in a colliery in the province of Oviedo, Spain. Twenty-seven persons were killed and many were injured.

AN IMMENSE SUCCESS—FIRST EXHIBITION OF THE ANDROSCOGGIN POULTRY ASSOCIATION. City Hall, Lewiston, is full of poultry, the choicest lot ever gathered in Maine. Over nine hundred birds are in position, the average of which is remarkably high. Looking over the four hundred coops, containing pairs and breeding pens, one sees evidence of the practical turn given to the breeding of choice poultry, as the larger per cent. of the exhibition is made up of those breeds which have the most practical worth for the market. Fancy *as fancy* is disappearing, and the specialists are devoting themselves to improving the Brahmas, Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks and Leghorns. The coops used were furnished by Spratt Bro.'s of New York, made of metal and uniform in size, giving a very pleasing appearance to the hall. The breeds are well classified, and the work done by the wide awake members of the society secures a grand exhibit for the first year. Tuesday noon, Judges H. S. Ball of Shrewsbury, and J. H. Pratt, So. Weymouth, Mass., are busily engaged in examining the poultry and making the awards. Looking these over one finds 126 choice Light Brahmas, 114 Barred Plymouth Rocks, 45 White, 108 Laced Wyandottes, 28 White, 47 White Leghorns, 74 Brown, 27 Dark Brahmas, 29 S. S. Hamburgs, besides the smaller exhibits.

There are but few coops of games and Bantams, and taken as a whole the exhibit is rich in those points that give true worth. The officers of the society are I. V. McKenney, Auburn, President; H. C. Day, Auburn, Secretary; C. H. Haskell, Auburn, J. N. Eastman, Lewiston, Vice Presidents; S. P. Robie, Lewiston, Assistant Secretary; Chas. S. Davis, Lewiston, Treasurer; Chas. A. Bailey, C. S. Hicks, Auburn, Wm. Barlow, S. Bartlett, Lewiston, P. G. Dingley, Auburn, C. S. Newall, Lisbon Falls, L. T. Millett, Minot, A. M. Stevens, Auburn, Frank C. Dennis, Lewiston, Directors. The society has held monthly meetings since their organization, and specimens have been taken before them, discussed and scored. The result has been a growing interest in breeding and a better appreciation of the worth of good birds. This has secured larger specimens in all classes. The entries are chiefly from Androscoggin, Oxford, Franklin, Kennebec and Cumberland counties, with two from out of the State.

Among these we notice Chas. W. Adams, East Wilton, Light Brahmas, 6 birds.

John Pickard, Auburn, 15 Light Brahmas.

J. H. Banks, Freeport, 8 White Plymouth Rocks.

F. A. Chippendale, Auburn, 2 Red Pile games, 8. S. Hamburgs.

A. M. Stevens, Auburn, 13 Plymouth Rocks.

J. N. Eastman, Lewiston, 11 White Cochins. 11 Dark Brahmas, 2 Laced Wyandottes, 9 W. F. B. Spanish, 2 S. C. brown Leghorns, 2 R. C. White.

Greenlief Teague, Lewiston. 6 Hamburgs.

John Barlow, Lewiston, Minorcas.

C. S. Davis, Lewiston, 4 S. C. Brown Leghorns.

Wm. Barlow, Lewiston, 4 S. C. W. Leghorns.

W. M. Randall, Lewiston, 9 S. C. Brown Leghorns, 2 S. L. Wyandottes.

Robert Doe, Salmon Falls, N. H., 7 S. S. Hamburgs.

E. J. Mower, Auburn, 7 S. C. Brown Leghorns.

Booth Bros., Lewiston, 8 S. S. Hamburgs, 7 Leghorns.

G. Fred Cook, Cumberland Mills, 7 White Plymouth Rocks, 9 Langshans, 2 Pekin Ducks.

H. Millett, West Minot, 24 Barred Plymouth Rocks, 17 laced Wyandottes, 9 White, 17 Leghorns.

G. J. Hersey, North Auburn, 8 Light Brahmas.

Howe Weeks, Auburn, 9 Houdans.

Frank H. Lyford, Spencer, Mass., Dark Brahmas and S. C Brown Leghorns.

C. S. Pulsifer, East Poland, 5 S. C. Brown Leghorns, 5 Laced Wyandottes, 5 Barred Plymouth Rocks, 2 Golden Wyandottes.

B. A. Carpenter, East Poland, 5 Laced Wyandottes, 2 White Plymouth Rocks.

W. P. Norris, Auburn, 3 White Plymouth Rocks, 4 White Wyandottes.

E. M. Atwood, Buckfield, S. C. Leghorns and Laced Wyandottes.

I. N. Haskell, Auburn, 9 Light Brahmas, 2 Dark, 16 Buff Cochins, 4 Langshans, 4 Barred Plymouth Rocks, 4 S. C. White Leghorns, 9 Brown, 2 White Cochins, 2 Pekin Bantams.

J. H. Williams, Durham, 2 Dark Brahmas, 2 Bearded Polish.

A. M. Fogg, East Hebron, 11 Laced Wyandottes.

J. W. McKenney, Auburn, 27 Barred Plymouth Rocks, 2 Red Caps.

Frank Hartwell, Lewiston, Laced Wyandottes and Buff Cochins.

Robert Moore, Sr. Auburn, 2 Light Brahmas, 3 Plymouth Rocks.

C. H. Hodge, Auburn, 9 S. C. White Leghorns.

F. P. Hackett, Lewiston, 4 Pekin Ducks.

J. W. Thorne, Lewiston, 6 Light Brahmas.

C. S. Hicks, Auburn, 2 Light Brahmas.

E. P. Atwood, Dexter, 4 R. C. White Leghorns, 4 White Wyandottes.

Fred Robinson, Auburn, 4 Light Brahmas.

S. Bartlett, Lewiston, 11 Laced Wyandottes.

Geo. E. Coleman, Readfield, 8 Plymouth Rocks, 4 White Plymouth Rocks, 4 P. Cochins.

C. Y. Francis, Oxford, 6 Pekin Ducks, 2 White Plymouth Rocks, 2 Barred, 2 W. C. B. Polish.

John Holland, Lewiston, S. C. W. Leghorns.

John W. Scott, 2 Ermisettes.

J. M. Gooding, Yarmouthville, 2 White Wyandottes, 2 White Plymouth Rocks, 2 S. C. Brown Leghorns.

C. H. Foster, Auburn, Laced Wyandottes.

M. F. Hatch, Portland, 7 Laced Wyandottes, 2 Barred Plymouth Rocks, 2 White.

W. W. Bowen, Auburn, 4 B. B. R. G. Bantams.

C. P. Swift, Wayne, 8 Wyandottes.

F. C. Dennis, Lewiston, 4 White Wyandottes, 2 Brown Leghorns.

C. S. Newell, Lisbon Falls, 30 Light Brahmas.

E. E. Wentworth, So. Berwick, 9 R. C. Brown Leghorns.

H. B. Bartlett, Lewiston, 7 Light Brahmas, 2 Mottled Javas. 2 Turkeys.

John J. Putnam, Lewiston, 6 Laced Wyandottes, 2 Light Brahmas.

W. S. Larrabee, Auburn, Plymouth Rocks and Pekin Ducks.

G. P. Tucker, So. Paris, 14 Brown and White Leghorns.

A. H. Coombs, Yarmouth, Silver Polish.

A. E. Shurtleff, So. Paris, 15 Light Brahmas, 13 Barred Plymouth Rocks.

L. B. Cook, Yarmouthville, 8 R. C. and W. Leghorns.

C. A. Gassett, Lewiston, 4 S. S. Hamburgs, 4 S. C. Brown Leghorns, 2 Golden Hamburgs, 2 Laced Wyandottes.

M. Stevens, Stroudwater, Mass., 7 Light Brahmas.

Wm. R. Howard, Portland, W. C. B. Polish, Golden and Silver Langshans, Golden Pencilled Hamburgs, Silver Pencilled Black Red and Red Pile Games, Golden Polish, Red caps, Black Hamburgs, Minorcas.

J. B. Mason & Sons, Mechanic Falls, Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes.

J. M. Thurlaud, Dec. 30 Light Brahmas, 2 Dark, 16 Buff Cochins, 4 Langshans, 4 Barred Plymouth Rocks, 4 S. C. White Leghorns, 9 Brown, 2 White Cochins, 2 Pekin Bantams.

The show of dogs includes Colliers, Cocker Spaniels, Fox Terriers, Fox Hounds, Irish Setters, Black and Tans, Gordon Setters, Pugs, English Mastiffs and St. Bernards, Scotch and Skyeterriers.

One of the St. Bernard's is valued at $10,000, while one of the Mastiffs is held at $1500. The Newfoundland pup is one of the finest seen in the State for a long time. He is owned by H. A. Brick of the DeWitt.

The dogs as a class are fine. The Spaniels, Pugs, and Terriers especially good, while the St. Bernards and Mastiffs are immense. This is one of the most attractive features of the show and is well patronized

The center of interest in the poultry department is about the Brahmas. Plymouth Rocks and Leghorns. The White Plymouth Rocks are not large in numbers but remarkably even, possessing the Plymouth Rock shape, breadth of body and clear and color of leg. The Brahmas are of superior size. The Plymouth Rocks contain some with immense legs, golden yellow, broad shanks, deep and full. The Leghorns are larger and more uniform than seen before in Maine. The Leghorns were very attractive and also of increased size.

Two pairs of Red Caps give a good idea of what this new breed is to be, while the White Faced Black Spanish attract much attention with their large white faces. The work of judging has but just commenced and the judges have a busy task before them.

For the first day the attendance has been large, and the indications are that the receipts will be ample to cover the heavy expenses of the exhibition.

A large exhibit of dressed poultry was made for the specials offered. This was well worth a visit to the hall to any one interested in a study of breeds from an economic standpoint. The superior value of the Plymouth Rocks over all others was apparent. For breadth and depth of bodies and quantity of meat on breast bone and second joint of leg, as well as color of same, the most casual observer would be satisfied of the practical worth of the Plymouth Rocks for poultry. The weights of some of these by pairs were 10¼ and 13¼ lbs., while one pair of chicks dressed 14½ lbs.

The egg exhibit was not large in quantity, but made up of selected stock. The dark colored eggs from the Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes seemed much the richest to look upon, while for size these were beaten only by the Black Spanish and Minorcas.

The awards we shall publish next week.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor:—

Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address.

Respectfully,
T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York.

SOMERSET POMONA GRANGE. The Somerset Pomona held its annual meeting with the Skowhegan Grange, Tuesday and Wednesday, Jan. 1st and 2d. It was one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings the Pomona has ever held. The annual business was duly transacted, and the Treasurer's and Secretary's reports showed the Pomona to be in a most prosperous condition. Sister Ella H. Crowell of Skowhegan Grange, gave the address of welcome, and Sister M. L. Merrill of St. Albans Grange, responded. Officers for 1889 were elected and installed as follows:

Master—L. H. Moulton, New Portland Grange.

Overseer—M. L. Merrill, St. Albans Grange.

Lecturer—H. G. Ellis, Victor Grange.

Steward—J. P. Tuttle, Pittsfield Grange.

Ass't Steward—E. H. Tabey, Skowhegan Grange.

Chaplain—H. M. Marble, Harmony Grange.

Treasurer—David Horn, Skowhegan Grange.

Secretary—S. F. Emerson, Skowhegan Grange.

Gate Keeper—D. G. Spofford, Skowhegan Grange.

Pomona—Mrs. M. L. Merrill, St Albans Grange.

Ceres—Mrs. L. H. Moulton, New Portland Grange.

Flora—Mrs. L. Holmes, East Madison Grange.

Lady Ass't Steward—Mrs. D. M. Goodrich, Bingham Grange.

Executive Committee—J. C. Kinsman, Alden Davis, C. B. Wade.

Recommended as County Deputies, S. F. Emerson, Abel Davis.

Eight fourth degree members were instructed in the fifth degree, and admitted into the Pomona, Bro. G. T. Tibbetts gave a review of the National and State Granges, followed by Brother and Sister X. A. Withee. The Lecturer announced for discussion the question, "What special legislation is needed by the farmers of Maine?" Opened by W. D. Hayden, followed by H. H. Boothby, M. L. Merrill, Lewis Beal, Abel Davis, Horace Eaton, Mrs. X. A. Withee and T. F. Boothby. Sister Helen Roberson gave an excellent essay on "Household duties," with remarks on the same subject by Sister G. Collins. The question "Can the patrons of Somerset devise any scheme for buying goods or selling produce through the agency of the Pomona Grange?" Opened by L. H. Moulton, followed by H. G. Ellis, Ansel Holway, Horace Eaton, X. A. Withee, G. T. Tibbetts, Mrs. Vesta A. Withee. The question was left for the Executive Committee to consider, and make a report at the next meeting of the Pomona. The reports from the Subordinate Granges show the order in Somerset to be steadily advancing in interest and numbers. The financial manifested and ability displayed at this meeting of the Pomona has never been surpassed by any previous meeting.

S. F. EMERSON, *Sec'y.*

Catarrhal Agonies.

All who have experienced the depressing influences of catarrh upon the mind and body, are willing to bear personal testimony to the merit and value of Takoma, the great new remedy for the cure of this agonizing complaint. It has done wonders for those who had tried all other remedies without receiving any permanent relief, and were on the verge of despair.

The clergymen of the country are protesting against the inauguration ball.

The Markets.

Report of Union Stock Market.

[Specially Reported for the Maine Farmer.]

WATERTOWN, Jan. 8, 1889.

Names of Drovers.	No. Cattle.	Sheep.	Veals.
A. N. Monroe	16	90	19
A. F. Libby,	19		4
H. P. Foster,	3		2
D. Libby,	2		3
J. F. Lawry,	5		4
W. Hall & Son,	5	120	10
F. H. Coolidge & Son,	36		55
H. Libby & Sons,	19		15
S. Berry & Son,	6		
F. W. Thompson,	21		17
F. Thompson,	31		9
M. D. Holt,	13	202	9
C. H. Walker,	3		4
G. Hallowell,	8		4
G. Town,	6		10
W. C. Littlefield,	1		1

LIVE STOCK AT MARKET.

Cattle, 2,121; sheep, 12,750; hogs, 15,-513; veals, 636; horses, 393.

MAINE STOCK AT MARKET.

Cattle, 183; sheep, 332; veals, 136; horses, 48.

The exports of cattle from the port of Boston for the past week have been 1,430 head. Not any visible change in prices by cable within the past seven days. We quote American cattle 12 cents dressed weight.

MARKET VALUES.

Our sales indicate no change in prices of beef from one week ago, with some fine offerings, the top price being 7¾ cents dressed weight, or 5 cents live weight. Common and ordinary beef stays down to last week's figures, range being 4 to 5 cents for bulls, cows, steers and heifers; 5 to 6 cents for common, good to fair oxen and steers.

Sheep and lambs in full supply and fair demand at last week's prices; 3 to 5 for old sheep; 4 to 7 for lambs.

Hogs remain at last week's quoted rates, 6 to 6½ cents dressed weight, but the run is light, which may cause an upward movement in prices.

Veal calves are "slow" in sharp demand at full prices. Extra well fatted veals are higher. The range is 6 to 7 cents. Most of the choice calves were sold at 6 cents, while the young ones go at 1 to 2, according to size.

Milch cows, if fine in regard to size, age and other qualities, are in demand at last week's quoted rates; very few cows or springers bring $50; more are sold for $30 or below, yet a good, fair cow will readily bring $40, which is about an average price. The range is $20 to $60.

Horses are slow of sale. The lack of sleighing checks trade. Prices remain as low as for several weeks past. A good second class horse will bring $100 to $125; 1000 lbs., can be bought in Boston at $100. The range is $70 to $250 for western. Eastern prices are governed by the amount of speed and style. Where both qualities predominate the price goes up into the thousands.

Working oxen are almost out of the market. The price rules low and has for the last three months; good 7 feet workers bring scarcely more than $100, or 3 to 4 cents live weight.

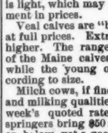
SALES OF MAINE CATTLE.

George Cooledge sold 2 cattle, raised and fed by G. Johnson of Westbrook, home weight 3970 lbs., estimated to dress 2700 lbs., called by good judges "right as milk," fat enough to put on the cow which was the top one was 7¾c dressed weight; 2 cattle raised by F. Pratt, Yarmouth, Herefords, estimated to dress 2000 lbs., fine boned and fat, not heavy enough for highest price, brought 7 cts.; other cattle at 6¼, 4 at 6 cts.; 1000 lb. oxen and very good ones; veal calves, 36 weighed 4120 lbs., at 6 cts.; young calves, $1.50 each, 55 offered 25 cents over, best lot of the season; prices range from $35 to $60. The $60 ones, Mr. Cooledge remarks, are gilt-edged, no wrong things, either in size, age or milking qualities. 4 yoke of oxen, a fair veal calves at $15, the lot; cows at $25 @$45. G. Town sold 10 veals at $5 each. W. W. Hall & Son sold 130 sheep and lambs, range of prices to suit the live weight; veal calves at 6c. F. Thompson sold 1 good springer at $42.50; 7 veals at $6.35 per hundred lbs., they weighed P. W. Thompson sold 15 veal calves, 120 lbs. each, at 6 cts.; 1 springer, $33. M. D. Holt sold 9 veal calves, 130 lbs., at 6¼ cts.; 8 oxen that averaged to weigh 3400 lbs. per pair, at 4¾ cts. live weight. I. C. Libby sold 2 oxen, 2820 lbs., at 4 cts. live weight; 2 springers at $70. J. F. Lawry sold an extra milker at $40; 4 veal calves, 105 lbs. each, at 5½ cts. live weight. Daniel Libby sold a large, fancy springer at $60; a milker of same price. Z. H. Tozier sold 1 springer at $40.

REMARKS.

The future of beef is a matter of considerable concern. Very many dealers think before spring it will be much lower. Increased demand by the great corn crop being fed out in the west. Most certainly the State of Maine has got very little to say about the price. That is wholly governed by the great west. The market should be watched very closely, and if storms or breaks on railroads occur, we will fill in the chinks by forwarding our fine stock, which of late is not appreciated enough to half pay the paining farmer for his diligent care and pains. Veal calves, if well fatted, will sell well during the winter months, and we regret that the farmers of Maine are not fattening 20,000 sheep and lambs to sell at good prices during the winter.

I. C. LIBBY.



MANLY PURITY AND BEAUTY
CUTICURA RESOLVENT COOL AND RAPID DISCHARGE FROM PORES OF SCURVHEAD.

NO PEN CAN DO JUSTICE TO THE REMEDIES IN which the CUTICURA REMEDIES are held by the thousands upon thousands whose lives have been made happy by the cure of agonizing, humiliating, itching, scaly, and pimple diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 35c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

Rheumatism, Kidney Pains and Weakness speedily cured by CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, the only pain killing plaster.

Portland Market.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9.

APPLES—Green, $1 00@1 50 per bbl.; Evaporated, 8@9c per lb.

BUTTER—16@20c for choice family; creamery, 25@28c.

CHEESE—Maine and Vermont Factory, 11¼@13½c; N. Y. Factory, 11@13.

FLOUR—Superfine, $4 00@4 75; Spring X and XX, $4 75@5 15; Roller Michigan, $5 75@6 00; St. Louis Winter Patents, $6 75@7 00.

FISH—Cod Shore, $4 50@4 75; bank, $4 50@5 00; Scaled herring per box, 25@ 27c; Mackerel per bbl, shore 1s, $22 00@ 28 00.

GRAIN—Corn, bag lots, 59@60; oats, 40@42c; cotton seed, car lots, $26 75@ 27 25; cotton seed, bag lots, $28 00@29 00; sacked bran, car lots, $17 00@17 50; sacked bran, bag lots, $21 00@22 00; middlings, car lots, $21 00@24 00; middlings, bag lots, $23 00@27 00.

LARD—Per tierce, 8¾@9¼c per lb; per tub, 9¾@9¾c; pail, 9@13c.

PROVISIONS—Fowl, 10@12c; chickens, 12@13c; turkeys, 16@17; eggs, 26@27c; potatoes, 50@60c per bush.; extra beef, @5 25@6 75; pork backs, $18 00@18 50; clear, $17 50@17 75; hams, 13½@13c; covered, 14½@14¾c.

Bangor Produce Market.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9.

APPLES—$1 00@ 2 25 per bbl.

BEANS—Pea beans $2 25@2 50; Yellow Eyes $3 00@3 25.

CHEESE—Factory and domestic 10@12c.

COTTON SEED MEAL—$1 30 per cwt.

EGGS—24@25c per dozen.

FLOUR—St. Louis $6 50@7 50; Patent 7 50@8 00.

GRAIN—Corn 72c; oats 45@50; barley 75c; Rye $1 00.

HAY—Loose $13@14; pressed $14@17.

STRAW—$7 75@8.

HIDES AND SKINS—Cow and ox hides, 4@4½c; bulls and stags, 3c; calf skins, 6c.

LIME AND CEMENT—Lime $1 10 per cask; cement $1 75.

LARD—Tierce 8¾@10c.

MEAL—Corn 68@70; rye 90@1 00.

SHORTS—$1 25@1 35 per hundred.

PRODUCE—Potatoes, 40@50c per bu.; cabbages, 1c per lb.; squash, 1@1½c per lb.; beets, 60c per bu.; turnips, 40c per bu.

PROVISIONS—Pork 9@10c; mess beef per side 7@7½c; ham 13@13c; chickens 12@14c; fowls 10@12c; mutton 7c; lamb 8c; veals 8c; turkeys 14@16c; round hog 7c.

Portland Wool Market.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9.

Fleece—Extra, 34@35c; fine delaine, 32@33c; medium, 30@31c; coarse, 28@29c; fine unwashed, 22@23c; medium, 20@21c; coarse, 18@19c; pulled extra, 30@32c; pulled fine, 25@28c; pulled medium, 22@24c; pulled coarse, 18@20c.

Boston Market.

BOSTON, TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1889.

FLOUR AND MEAL. The demand for flour is quiet, and prices are unchanged. We quote fine and superfine at $2 75@3 75; extras and seconds at $3 50@ 4 75. Minnesota bakers at $4 75@6 25; Michigan stone ground at $5 25@5 50; winter wheat rollers and straights at $5 40 @5 75; winter wheat patents at $6 00@ 6 40, and spring wheat patents at $6 85@ 7 25 per bbl. Corn meal is quiet and unchanged, with sales of kiln-dried at $2 25 @2 30, and granulated at $2 80@3 00 per bbl. Oatmeal is unchanged, with sales of fine at $5 90, and cut at $6 30@6 40 per bbl. Rye flour is very firm, and selling at $4 00@5 75 per bbl.

GRAIN. The demand for Corn is light and sales have been made of steamer yellow at 46@47c and steamer mixed at 45@ 46c per bush. In oats there has been a very dull trade and prices were rather firmer at the close, being quoted on the basis of 35½@36¾c per bush as to location. In futures there were sales of 3 cars January No. 2 white at 36½c; 9 cars February do at 36¾c; 6 cars March do at 37¾c; 3 cars April do at 38¾c; 6 cars May do at at 38¾c; 6 cars cash do at 36¾c. For cash the closing prices were 36@36¼c bid and 36¼@36¾c asked, making the settling price 36¾c.

MILLFEED. Bran is in moderate demand and weak, with sales of Spring at $18@18 50, and winter at $19 50@19 75. Middlings at $18@22 50, and Cotton Seed Meal at $26 25 to arrive.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE. Butter is quiet and the market is easier. The West is lower. Here the quotations are: Fresh creameries, extra, in jobbing lots, 31@33c; same in round lots, 29@30c for northern; western, 26@30c; extra firsts, 27@28c; imitation creameries, 19@22c; ladles, 16@17c; long dairies, 19@20½c; fresh dairies, 20@ 22c; selections, 27@28c; low grade and baker's butter, 13@16c.

Cheese is quiet and steady at: Good to choice full northern, 12@12½c, with choice western at 11@12c. Liverpool is quoted at 58s.

Eggs are very dull, and even lower quotations are noted: Eastern extra, 24c; fancy and near by higher, according to reputation; firsts, 21@22½c; extra Vermont and New Hampshire, 21@22c; fresh western, 21@22c; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, 21@22c; Michigan choice, 22c; Island, 22@23c; Canada, 22c; limed, 18@ 19c. Jobbing price 1 cent higher.

Potatoes are quiet, with the quotations at: Houlton hebrons, 60c; Houlton rose, 55c; Aroostook hebrons, 55c; Aroostook rose, 50@55c; Vermont hebrons, 45@50c; Vermont rose, 40@45c; Vermont and New York burbanks, 40@43c; New York rose and hebrons, 40@45c; barrel stock, $1@ 1.50; chenangoes, 58@60c.

Apples are extremely dull, and the market is weak, especially on Baldwins in car lots. The quotations are: Baldwins, $1@ 1.52½; greenings, $1.25@1.75; Kings, $1.-75@2 25; Gravensteins, $1.75@2 50. These prices are for carlot lots. The jobbing and retail prices are higher.

HAY has not been selling quite as fast as received, and concessions of about 50 cents per ton have been made to effect sales. The best Eastern and Northern rule at $18 @$18 50, and only extra grades are worth $19 per ton. Fair to good range from $14 @$17 per ton. Hay in small bales ranges about $1 per ton less than in large bales. Rye straw has been quiet at $18@$19 per ton.

Brighton Cattle Market.

BRIGHTON, Jan. 8, 1889.

Amount of live stock at market—Cattle 563; Sheep and lambs 5400; Swine 15,-120; Horses, 160; Number of Western cattle, 563.

Prices of Beef Cattle per 100 lbs. live weight—Extra quality, $5 25@5 75; first quality $4 75@5 12½; 2d quality $4 13¾ @4 62; third quality $3 62½@4 00; poorest grades of coarse oxen, bulls, etc., $3 00@ 3 50.

Brighton Hides 7¾c per lb.
Brighton Tallow 4¼c per lb.
Country Hides 6½c per lb.
Country Tallow 3½c per lb.
Calf Skins 5@6c per lb.
Dairy Skins 15@35c each.
Sheep and Lamb Skins 50c@$1 50 each.

SALES BY CATTLE.

By Number.	Price per 100 lbs live wt.	Live Average wt.	Average net.
A. N. Monroe	16	$5 00 "	1455
do	18	5 40 "	1350
do	18	5 00 "	1400
do	16	5 12½ "	1540
do	18	4 75 "	1480
do	16	4 90 "	1445

The supply of cattle in market the past week has been light, but there was not as many cattle in market as the demands required, the trade for all grades of beeves being dull and sluggish. Cattle for the Boston markets were selling at $4@$5.25 per 100 lbs. live weight. The large supplies of western dressed beef that have been brought into market of late has had a tendency to make the trade for butchers' cattle slow, and prices for all grads ruled low.

Sheep and Lambs—The supply from the West all on sold by butchers. Sheep costing from 4½@5½c; Lambs 5½@7c per lb. live weight landed at the slaughter houses.

Swine—Western Fat Hogs cost landed at the slaughter houses from 6@6½c per lb. live weight. Store Pigs in light demand at prices ranging from $1@6 per head for small Pigs.

Augusta City Market.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE MAINE FARMER]

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9.

APPLES—Green, 40@50c per bushel; Evaporated 9@11c per lb.; dried 4c.

BEANS—Pea beans $2 25@2 50; Yellow Eyes $3 00@3 25.

BUTTER—Best, 24@25c per lb.; fair to good, 22@23c.

CHEESE—Factory and domestic 10@12c.

COTTON SEED MEAL—$1 30 per cwt.

EGGS—24@25c per dozen.

FLOUR—St. Louis $6 50@7 50; Patent 7 50@8 00.

GRAIN—Corn 72c; oats 45@50; barley 75c; Rye $1 00.

HAY—Loose $13@14; pressed $14@17.

STRAW—$7 75@8.

HIDES AND SKINS—Cow and ox hides, 4@4½c; bulls and stags, 3c; calf skins, 6c.

LIME AND CEMENT—Lime $1 10 per cask; cement $1 75.

LARD—Tierce 8¾@10c.

MEAL—Corn 68@70; rye 90@1 00.

SHORTS—$1 25@1 35 per hundred.

PRODUCE—Potatoes, 40@50c per bu.; cabbages, 1c per lb.; squash, 1@1½c per lb.; beets, 60c per bu.; turnips, 40c per bu.

PROVISIONS—Clear salt pork 9@10c; beef per side 7@7½c; ham 13@13c; chickens 12@14c; fowls 10@12c; mutton 7c; lamb 8c; veals 8c; turkeys 14@16c; round hog 7c

Poetry.

For the Maine Farmer.

The Dial of Life.

In embryo state, with its mystical hand,
As the planets swing in their circling band,
Life's dial, with occult, atomized force,
Marks the hour of "One," in its mystical course.

Like the bursting bulb of a budding flow'r,
That is warmed and fed by the sun and show'r's,
The babe is a youth full of song and glee,
Like the dancing brook that is happy and free.

The morn of manhood is tinged with a flush—
The rays of love, with its sweet, modest blush;
The sun of all lives that rises to rise
The benedictation of shadowed bliss!

Life's hilltops are gilt with joy's golden rays,
The bright beams of Hope, in halcyon days,
Still the hand swings on with rythmical rhyme,
And "morning" is merged in the "forenoon" of prime.

Life's sun has gained its meridian height,
The bloom of its roses have paled in its light;
And the "afternoon" wanes in silvery gleams—
Reflections of morning's roseate beams.

The dial now marks the "sunset" of life,
And its joys, its pleasures, scorn and strife
Tinge it rosy or dark in its hue,
While chilly dissolves the damp of death's dew.

The hour of midnight is marked by the hand,
The Angel of Death waves his mystical wand,
'Tis "morning" in heaven! Oh! glorious sight!
Loved ones are mirrored in its cross of light!

C. M. BROWN.

Our Story Teller.

BLOCKED IN A STORM.

A Story of a Blizzard in New England.

"I believe I am the most unlucky fellow in the world," said Bertie Tyrrel, half aloud, as he tied his white tie.

"Why so, my dear fellow?" inquired the cherry voice at the door.

Bertie turned, still holding his chef d' œuvre at his throat, and said, "Oh, Charley, is that you? Come in. I shall be ready in five minutes." Having arranged his tie to his satisfaction, he repeated, "Yes; I believe I am the most unlucky fellow in London, at any rate.

"What's the matter?" inquired his friend.

"Well, you see," replied Bertie, "I've just had a letter from my sister, saying that Miss Patterson is about to leave Matchmont and proceed to the South of France. (Mother's not well, I believe). You know I intended to go down there this week and put myself out of pain. Charley, I love that girl; and Charley, I must marry her."

"Well?"

"But it is not well. Charles Fletcher, you are a fish, a cold blooded animal. How can you talk like that when I am really, truly and madly in love?"

"My dear Bertie, I should wait till the lady and party come to London, and then see her and ascertain your chance."

"They do not come to London, I believe; at least not to stay; so I am completely upset."

"It will come out all right, old fellow. Are you ready?"

"Yes it is time to be off. I do not feel at all inclined to go, though," said Bertie, mournfully.

A dinner party was given by Mrs. Arteman, in whose husband's office Bertie Tyrrel was, or flattered himself he was, a shining light. Mr. Arteman and Bertie's family had been friendly for years, and the young man was rapidly making his way to a junior partnership. He had the credit of being very tastworthy and quick at business—qualities which he took care to cultivate.

Many people came in the evening, also, and just before the carriages were announced Mr. Arteman entered the room and gazed anxiously round. For some minutes he was unable to decry the object of his quest, but at last found him out, and touching young Tyrrel on the arm as he sat in a corner of the room, beckoned him aside.

Hastily apologizing to his fair companion, Bertie rejoined Mr. Arteman in the empty dining room.

"Is there anything the matter, sir?" he asked.

"Yes, Bertie, I am afraid there is. Read that."

Mr. Arteman put a telegram into his hands as he spoke.

"This looks serious," said Bertie as he returned the paper. "What do you intend to do, sir? How can we restore confidence in the Manchester office?"

"By sending you down," replied his chief, quietly.

"But to-morrow will be too late," said Bertie.

"Therefore you must go to-night, my lad."

"To-night—go to Manchester to-night!" exclaimed Tyrrel. "The thing's impossible?"

"Oh! dear do," replied Mr. Arteman, coolly. "I have had your bag packed already. I took the liberty of sending it down to your lodgings for your morning dress. I have a cab at the door. Here are ten pounds in gold. Run up-stairs and change —make a bit of supper first, though. The Pullman train from St. Pancras starts at midnight."

"And it is now eleven," said Bertie, looking at his watch. "What sort of a night is it, Collins?"

"Snows fast, sir," replied the man.

"Snows, does it?" exclaimed Bertie. "Better dig out the flask then, and put a half dozen cigars in my coat pocket—and, I say, Collins?"

"Yes sir."

"Get me a couple of ham sandwiches while I dress."

In fifteen minutes Bertie had received his last instructions from Mr. Arteman, and was bowling along Easton road to the Midland station.

That immense terminus looked warm and comfortable in comparision with the wet and chilly night outside. The Pullman train was at the platform ready to start. There was very few passengers. Bertie took a sleeping car ticket, and without loss of time tucked himself up comfortably in his berth. The train started soon after this, and Bertie Tyrrel was rapidly whirled into the land of dreams.

But the dreams were pleasant dreams, and if he had not been conscious of the penetrating cold, he would have enjoyed a good night's rest. He shivered and awoke. The lamp was burning dimly. The steady "whirr" of the fast flying wheels told him that the train was rushing still on through the stormy night. Something fell on the lamp—there it was again. It came in through the lattice over his bed. It was snow.

"Pleasant night!" thought our traveller. "I'll have another nap."

Easier said than done. No efforts of his could induce Somnus to pay him a second visit. The chill feeling he had before experienced compelled him to put on his wraps. Then he got up, took a sip of brandy, and went out on the platform of the carriage to smoke.

Oh, the cold, nipping wind, how it darted between the carriages! Bertie had to hold on to the hand rail tightly. But what a scene it was! A vast, white mantle had been spread over Nature's face, and she lay as if dead beneath it. Every now and then a gentle swell or undulation in the surface looked like a sleeping child, or a fleecy monster hurried past. The invisible flakes fell thick and fast, and borne upon the angry blast the white veil closed around them. They knew it not, but as soon as the clouds were overhead, the mighty engine was running into a trap laid by winter and the pure, white flakes of soft snow.

As the train flew along the track, little snow storms came up from all the wheels in clouds of powdered dust. Bertie was fascinated. Past sleeping towns and villages, past black chimneys rising into the murky sky from white, unsullied roofs, past close shut windows beneath whose sashes the yielding but resistless snow wormed itself like herring bones, and hung outside in slow, dissolving flakes for King Frost to weld closer. Past a huddled heap of humanity, beneath the shelter of the embankment, on which the train was thought to ride—a failing winding sheet was surely wrapped. Past all these, and many more sights, did the Pullman carriage rush and scream, and yet not stopping for the night.

But ten rallies farther on the trap was laid. In a deep cutting, the northern wind and drifting snow conspired to do battle with the boasted power of man. Lie closer still, oh drift! blow fiercer still, oh wind! Ye will the daring monster who boasts he can outstrip the wind, and rattle widely o'er the snow clad fields.

A roar through a tunnel—Bertie had once again turned in—the train emerged; it slackened speed; a long, deep whistle. The engine stopped short, and pushed up a six foot mound of snow, melting it for one brief half minute; the water dashed at its enemy fire, and hissed its vengeance in its burning ears. Then fiery foe collapsed, the mighty monster lay subdued in the icy drift, harmless as a fettered giant, but still noisy in its protests.

Clouds of steam anxious to be free from that fatal cutting rushed upward and disappeared, or unable to escape fell in tear-drops on the virgin snow white carpet. The engineer let the boiler run empty, and sent his fireman back to the last station for help. Men were powerless against the snow. The soft, the gentle snow!

The passengers awoke, and shivering came one by one out at the end platform of the train, asking questions and not waiting for replies. No need to ask what was the matter a second time. The helpless, lighted train glowed like a long lighthouse beneath the snow clad embankment. A bank in front, a tunnel behind, yawning like an immense hole cut in white paper, a biting wind and driving snow told the tale all too clearly.

Snowed up? Not a doubt of it. When could assistance arrive? Were there any ladies in the train? No ladies; only twenty-two travelers, and all men.

An hour passed. A scout who had gone ahead reported the drift almost impassable even on foot, and the wind at the end of the cutting rendered progress highly dangerous. They must camp where they were till daylight. Better in the Pullman sleeping car than upon the slopes of that fatal snow drift that winter night.

But Bertie was due at his Manchester office at nine o'clock that morning. It was now about a quarter to four. He must get up, and he expressed his determination aloud to his fellow passengers.

"I will accompany you. Where are we, guard?"

"Atween Ambergate and Matlock—but don't know where though, gentlemen, exactly. Ask Ben."

"Ben," the engine driver, informed them that they were about an hour and a quarter's run from Manchester, and added a word of caution. But Bertie was determined to push on, and accompanied by two passengers, he started on his venturous expedition.

Once out of the cutting they trusted to be free. Surely the stoppage of the line would be telegraphed by this time, and perhaps a train in waiting to take them on. So they stepped manfully out, sinking deeply at every step, but still making progress.

For awhile they kept side by side. Struggling against the blast they pressed on till unknowingly, they mounted the side of the cutting and wandered far away across a level field, over this distant hedge, covered up with newly fallen snow.

The sudden ease with which they stepped now had the very opposite effect to what might reasonably have been expected. They knew they had strayed. Where was the railroad? They must regain it at any rist. But the two older of the travelers determined to remain where they were, sheltered behind the hedge in not so much snow, till daybreak. Bertie rashly made up his mind to return in his tracks, which were plainly discernible, and against the advice of his comrades he acted upon his resolution.

His one idea was to reach Manchester. If he did not succeed in averting the impending storm, Bertie wonders the prospects would be ruined. His hopes of ever winning his lady love would be completely shattered, and what was life without love? He must succeed, though he perish in the attempt. He would do his duty whatever happened.

So he manfully struggled on—at times up to his knees in snow; once, completely buried in the drift, he fell down, until nothing but a small star was visible overhead. The snow kept closing in. He breathed hard upward toward the hole. His hands were fastened to his side by pressure of the drift. By breathing hard at the tiny hole it became larger. At length he got his head out, and after a severe struggle he fell forward, half insensible from nervous exhaustion. He rolled over the hard snow for a space; down, down—it seemed as if he would never stop; a hard substance received him—a crash of glass or ice a moment afterwards fell upon his half unconscious ears, and he lay insensible on the ground. A light was burning before over his head.

The spirit remained in the body, but the clay tenement refused to acknowledge the presence of the master. Sense lay wrapped within the brain and behind the sullenly closed lids. Bertie was there, and somehow it could not force its way through the stubborn lips. The ears were open to catch the slightest sound, and eagerly they drank it in; but the shaken nerves refused to listen, or at least only faintly heard.

And thus lay Bertie in a trance—dead, and yet alive; ready to speak, dying to utter his thoughts, and yet dying because his speech was fettered. Sense was there, the brain was not yet unloosed, and Bertie lay there almost as he fell, it seemed to him.

But yet things were curiously mixed up around him. He could move his hands, and could feel he was lying upon soft cushions. Dull to his ears arose the sound of these horrible, whirring carriage wheels. It seemed to him as if he were back again in the railway carriage en route to Manchester.

Still people were about him. Feminine fingers ministered to him—that gentle touch just now was very different from the other tender touches of some good Samaritan, probably a doctor.

The subtle odor of the lady's presence clung sweetly around Bertie as he lay senseless to what place was bed, but unable to form a word, or look his thanks, or even to recognize the gentle care.

Once he essayed to open his eyes, and, oh how the vision of that one fair face he loved hung over his washed cheeks—and was for a second photographed upon his brain. No—it was gone—a moment more and the dull whirl of the revolving wheels, the ever thin division of the Pullman car, all seemed to hold in thrall as he lay sublime on the sofa cushions.

But this could not last. By slow degrees his brain resumed its sway. He opened his eyes. Things were very dim to him, and the cold, chill hand of death apparently was upon him. He could not move his head, but as he gazed with dull, half-opened eyes, the vision of his love rose up to bid him welcome. Oh, lovely vision! it came nearer and nearer—it would touch him, yes, it bent down, and breathing a soft petition for his recovery, vanished.

Whirr—whirr—whirr.

Did he dream still? No; voices distinctly fell upon his ears. Where was he? A shrill whistle broke the monotonous sound, and the undulating movement of the car he had felt, or fancied, seemed to cease.

"Hush!" some one spoke. Bertie opened his eyes. He was dreaming still. He lay upon a cushioned berth in a Pullman palace car. The lamp burned very dimly over his head. Daylight penetrated the curtains around him. He felt very weak and very cold, he must be dreaming. How had he got there?—what had happened?—where was the snow?

He called out. A gentleman entered softly. "Where am I?" inquired Bertie, faintly.

"Hush, hush! quite safe, do not agitate yourself," replied the doctor, as Bertie fancied the new comer to be. "We have got you round nicely."

"But where am I?" persisted Bertie.

"You are at Ambergate Junction."

"I must go to Manchester at once. Help me up, please."

"My dear sir, it is quite impossible to move you. You have had a very severe fall, and must be kept very quiet. We have telegraphed particulars to Mr. Arteman. You cannot be moved."

This was decisive, and the doctor left the berth. Yet, as soon as his back was turned, Bertie made an effort to rise. With difficulty he repressed a scream, the pain was so acute. He at once perceived that movement, even in bed, was out of the question at present, so he wisely determined to remain. His thoughts naturally dwelt upon the happy vision he had seen, and he foolishly accepted this as an omen favorable to his ultimate happiness. At length he fell asleep.

He awoke very hungry, and saw the doctor at his side. He put out his hand, which Bertie took and clasped warmly in his own. The kind doctor made a careful examination of his patient, and then said:

"You are much better this evening, I am glad to tell you, and as soon as the stiffness wears off you will be all right again. I may tell you now that we have had a telegram from Mr. Arteman. He is at Manchester, so your natural anxiety may be allayed."

"Oh, thank you, thank you," exclaimed Bertie, with fervor. "You have indeed put my mind at ease."

"I was requested to tell him there was no danger, so he went on this afternoon. He saw you while you were asleep." Bertie stared, as well he might. "Yes," continued the doctor, "you have slept for thirteen hours."

"Indeed!" was the patient's only reply. "But I say," he added, "how did I get here? I remember being in the snow, and I think I fell."

"I should think you did," replied the doctor. "You came plump into this carrolling in snow."

"I am afraid I am still confused, doctor, for I cannot understand you now."

"You rolled down the embankment into the windows. We were snowed up in the train, waiting for the up line. Another train, yours probably, was at the other end. You, in your excursion, tumbled into our windows. It was fortunate for you that you did not roll over the parapet into the river, my lad."

"And very lucky," said Bertie, graciously, "that you happened to be in the train, doctor."

"You have not to thank me so much as Mr. and Mrs. Patterson, sir, and they telegraphed for Mr. Arteman."

"Mr. and Mrs. who?" exclaimed Bertie, sitting up, and forgetful of his bruises. "Patterson, did you say?"

"Yes, do you know them? They did not appear to recognise you."

"Yes—no—that is, a Miss Patterson—I" "Whew!" was all the doctor's answer.

"What, is there a Miss Patterson? Is she here? Is she—was she in the train? Alice is her name."

"That is the lady. She nursed you until I came. Her mother is an invalid, rather. They were caught in the drift, like yourself."

"Where is she, doctor? Did she leave a message?"

The doctor's eyes twinkled. "Well, not exactly, but she gave me special directions to let her papa know how you were. This is the address."

He took an envelope from his pocket and handed it to Bertie, who read, "Harvey Patterson, Esq., at ——— Hotel, London, till Friday afternoon."

"What's to day?" inquired Bertie, hastily.

"This is Thursday. It is 7 P. M."

"Doctor," exclaimed Bertie, as he recalled the vision of the day before while he lay half insensible, "I shall go to London to-morrow."

The doctor smiled. "What, and leave Manchester? But, seriously, I think you are scarcely fit to travel. Well, well, we shall see, keep quiet now, and I dare say you will be well enough to go to London. Good night."

"Good night." And then Bertie resigned himself to blissful thoughts and happy anticipations for the morrow.

Two o'clock was striking at Westminster when Mr. Bertie Tyrrel's card was taken into a private sitting room at the Hotel. There was only one occupant of the spacious room—a young lady whose good, sensible and bright face lighted up with a softer expression as she read the name of her visitor.

"Show him in, please," she said, calmly, yet the palpitation beneath the well-fitting travelling dress to a woman's eye would have betrayed a secret.

The waiter ushered Bertie in and quickly retired. The young man waited till the door was closed, and as Miss Patterson stood up with outstretched hand, he clasped it warmly. No word of greeting did he speak. He only gazed one moment into those eyes of liquid blue—the eyes grew tender and the shading lashes trembled, but only for a second. But Bertie could read.

Without a word he clasped Miss Patterson in his arms. "My darling!" was all he said.

She struggled to free herself, strongly at first, but as he whispered something in the crimson, shell-like ear close to his trembling lips, the pretty head sank upon his shoulder, and the silence that gives such sweet consent told all the rest.

When Mr. Patterson came home an hour afterwards, he found a prospective son-in-law seated on the sofa, holding his daughter's hand.

Explanations ensued; the upshot of it being that Bertie's health required a change to the south of France. He was married in the ensuing summer, and he always considers that he owes his present happiness to having been snowed up.

Choice Miscellany.

For the Maine Farmer.

Chapters About the Johns.—X.

John Evelyn, though not so distinguished as some referred to in those sketches, is not unworthy of notice, and shall have a place. He was born at Wotton, in the south part of England, in 1620. He was educated in the free school in Lewes, and at Balliol College, Oxford. In 1640 he commenced the study of law in the Middle Temple, London. But the next year, after the trial and execution of the Earl of Stafford, on account of the disturbed state of the times, he left England to travel on the continent. In 1642 he returned, and enlisted in Prince Rupert's cavalry in the King's army; but the following year he left England again, and spent the next seven or eight years in foreign travel, and in the study of natural philosophy and the fine arts. After 1652 he settled in England, married a Miss Browne, and lived in studious retirement at Deptford, near London.

Being a royalist in politics, he did not mingle in public affairs until after the restoration of Charles II. He was subsequently employed in important public offices, was a member of the Board of Trade, commissioner for the rebuilding of St. Paul's cathedral, etc. He was one of the first members of the Royal Society, formed in 1662, and was an industrious contributor to its transactions.

In 1664 he published an important and popular work on "Forest Trees," which is still a standard authority in England, and which diffused a taste for rural occupations and gave an effectual impulse to the propagation of timber. He also published a treatise on the Art of Engraving on Copper, another on Architecture, several on numismatics, and other works. He was eminent for his public services, for his accomplishments and for his honorable life.

But the chief fame of Evelyn rests on his Memoirs, in the form of a diary, which he kept from 1641 to 1705, a period of more than 60 years, and which has been published since his death. It is a work of great historical interest and value, and gives an insight into the true state of morals and manners, as seen by a critical observer who had the most favorable opportunity to view the ins and outs of society and of the court. History, as it is usually written, affords only an outside view of current events, and public and military transactions, etc. But memoirs and private diaries of men occupying positions to look behind the scenes, furnish a clue to the characters and aims of the actors in the arena of life, and the causes that operate upon them. Hence the diaries of Evelyn and Samuel Pepys, and some others, are highly valued for their superior opportunities for doing good afforded by family life. She obtained her release from court, and after long delay was married to Godolphin. Her happy married life, however, continued but about two years, when she died of fever, after giving birth to a son.

In anticipation of the possible result of her confinement, she ran partook of the sacrament a few days before, settled her worldly affairs, and wrote a touching letter to her husband, asking him to forgive all her imperfections, and take good care of the child she might leave, and also of the children of one of his sisters, who would "be careful of its better part," which was her chief concern. She noted down her wishes as to gifts and legacies, and made a codicil, and, "Now, my dear," she wrote, "God be with thee; pray God to bless you, and keep you his faithful servant forever. In Him be all thy joy and satisfaction and comfort; and do not grieve too much for me, since I hope I shall be happy, being very much resigned to God's will, and leaving the world with I hope in Christ Jesus, a good conscience."

At her death, her husband fell down as though dead, and was too much unnerved to attend the funeral service. She was buried, at her own request, at Godolphin, in the far southwestern corner of England, at a cost, Evelyn says, of about £1000.

Many other women have led pious and virtuous lives. But this case is remarkable, because she was exposed for years to contact with the licentious courtiers of Charles II. She "rendered to Cæsar the things that were Cæsar's, and to God the things that were God's." She chose Evelyn for her intimate friend, he being about three times her age, and he aided and advised her as a father should (but does not always) his daughter. Her own father died when she was 8 years old.

Godolphin appears to have been worthy of such a wife. He survived her 34 years, but never married again. He held high offices under James II, William and Queen Anne. Bishop Burnet says, "He was the smoothest and modestest man who was perhaps ever bred in a court. He had true principles of religion and virtue, and never heaped up wealth." He was created earl of Godolphin in 1706, and died in 1712. His son Francis married the daughter of the great duke of Marlborough, and had numerous children, and their blood runs in several noble families.

Evelyn succeeded to the family estate in Wotton, and there, after a long, studious and highly useful life, died in 1706.

H. K. B.

A Story of General Howard.

The *Christian Advocate* tells the following story of General O. O. Howard, who has recently assumed command of the military district of the Atlantic:

General Howard is an active and fearless Christian, as well as brave and valiant soldier. During his residence in San Francisco he might be found in the church on Sunday, and at the prayer meetings with unexpected frequency. The writer of this heard him deliver an admirable address to a crowded congregation in Howard street Methodist Episcopal church, San Francisco, on the evening of children's day, two years ago. At the close of the address a gentleman in the audience asked permission to speak. Ascending the pulpit, he said: "The magic influence of the name of the last speaker has induced me to ask the privilege of saying a word. Twenty-four years ago the battle of Fredericksburg was fought, and 12,000 brave boys went down. I lay on the field that night supposed to be mortally wounded. During a lucid interval I recognised one coming and kneeling beside me and offering prayer. He then spoke words of religious counsel and instruction, and said: 'Cheer up, my boy; I hope you will get well,' and throwing back the cape of his overcoat, he tapped his empty sleeve and said: 'I have given this right arm for the old flag, and if need be I am ready to give my life also.' Having prayed and spoken thus, he went on to perform like christian ministries for others who were in a similar case. I had been a wild young man; but on that awful night, when I had no hope that I should ever see the face of my mother, or hear the voice of kindred again, I was conscious of a longing to find some one to pray with me and counsel me. That prayer, and those words of christian counsel led me to Christ and into the christian ministry; and since that night I have not seen the face of General Howard until this hour. Do you wonder that I say, 'God bless the general who had courage to pray?'" The speaker proved to be Rev. T. Warner, a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church, who the day before had been elected chaplain to the Grand Army of the Republic.

Talmage on the Puritans.

[From Dr. Talmage's speech at the Forefathers' Day Dinner in Brooklyn.]

I always feel sorry for a man who has so little character that he has to go back and marshal up a lot of ancestral ghosts to make up the deficiency. It is no great credit to a fool that he had a wise grandfather. But it is, nevertheless, true, that the way your cradle rocks, your destiny rocks. Scotch blood means persistence. English blood means pluck in a struggle. Irish blood means fervidity. Indian blood means roaming disposition. Roman blood means endurance, and so all the nations have their characteristics. But the Pilgrim Fathers were a chosen people to do a peculiar work, and by no one word can I characterize them. Pilgrim Father blood, as I analyze it, is a mixture of courage, old fashioned honesty, ardent domesticity, respect for the holy Sabbath, freedom of religious thought, and faith in the eternal God. These are the characteristics of the New Englanders whom I have happened to meet, and if anybody has had a different experience with them, he has happened to fall among an exceptionally bad lot.

New Englanders, as a rule, are born charged with close fistedness with their money. But I don't think it is any more of them than of people all over the world. There are plenty of mean people everywhere. That was seen up here in New York State, where a man asked his neighbor if he would not take a drink; the neighbor replied: "No, I never drink, but I will take a cigar and there opened a Pennsylvania, there was a stingy man who, to economize in his meat bill, cut off his dog's tail, and roasted it, and after having gnawed the meat off, gave the bone to the dog.

You cannot get the whole human race into heaven through one sugar hole. Upon all attempts to put Protestants and Catholics into contests, I look with wonder and amazement. Bigotry is an owl of the night that rests in the belfry of useless churches.

Wit, Humor, and Pleasantries.

A poorly clad man, with a red nose, stood before the window of a bible store and perused with eager interest an open bible displayed therein. When he had read the two pages, he exclaimed in a loud voice: "Would that I had the courage to go in and ask the proprietor to turn the page so that I might continue the reading of the word.' The proprietor, who was standing at the door, heard him and said: "Come in, my good man, and I will give you a copy of the bible." "Heaven bless you for this," said the man, as he went out with a bible worth a dollar and a half net. And then when he turned the corner he exclaimed to himself: "Bully for boy, the racket is a good one; I kin sell this for enough to get three square drinks. Hooray!" and he at once hied him to a second-hand book-store in the neighborhood, in order to make a dicker. This fable teaches us that a red-nosed man does not always get the right spiritual comfort out of the bible.

Little Daughter—Mamma, may I play with that little girl next door? Mrs. Pigtop (severely)—Certainly not. Her papa goes to his business in a street car. He hasn't a carriage to his name. "Well, can I play with Sallie Fleetyman around the corner? Her papa has twenty-five carriages." "No; he has too many."

Philadelphia Magistrate—Were you ever here before?

Prisoner—No, your Honor, I was never arrested but once, and then it was for a deed I wasn't quite responsible for.

"Was the deed committed in a state of inebriety?"

"No, your Honor; in a Prohibition State —Iowa."

Little Johnny (looking curiously at the visitor)—Where did the chicken bite you, Bill? I don't see any of the marks.

Visitor—Why, Johnny, I haven't been bitten by any chicken.

Johnny—Mamma, didn't you tell papa Mr. Billus was dreadfully henpecked? Why, mamma, how funny you look! Your face is all red.

A Frenchman, who has been three times married, makes this proverb as the result of his experience: "It is better to have a wife with a round head as much frightened as the human spectators, for he took no part in the carnage. The proprietor of the show thus afterwards admitted that this same tiger had already killed two people.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

SAVED THEIR LIVES. "The maddest woman I ever saw," remarked Conductor Sam Bones, "was one who had just been saved from death. She was an old woman, and was standing on the track used by the local trains, when the engineer whistled, but she was somewhat deaf and had her ears all muffled up, and did not hear the whistle. The engine came on and on, and the old lady stayed calmly on the track, with her back to the oncoming locomotive. Two young men ran from across the street, and dragged the old lady from the track just in time to save her life. Well, you would have thought that they had done her an irreparable injury. She stormed and raised a row, and all the thanks the young men got for risking their lives was a torrent of abuse."

"That reminds me," said Billy Norton, modestly, "of a little incident out in the San Joaquin Valley. I happened to be there at a little station, when a young lady tried to step upon a moving train and fell under the cars. I dragged her out. After she had collected her wits, she flew into a passion because I had spoiled her bonnet, forgetting that her life had been saved in the act."—*Chicago, Ill., Tribune.*

Curious Things.

FISH AND INSECTS—DO THEY POSSESS SENSES WHICH WE HAVE NOT? With regard to the hearing and the sight of insects and the crustacea, nothing is settled, writes Sir John Lubbock. These creatures possess in many cases curious contrivances which, while obviously sense organs of some kind, cannot be assigned their functions with any certainty. Thus some naturalists regard as auditory apparatus that which others believe to be organs of touch or taste, or even sight. The unity of nature in these obscure corners of creation, moreover, are so fantastic that it is difficult to know which to expect, or by what standard to form judgments. There are some queer crustacea, for instance, which improve their hearing by putting grains of sand in their ears. Is that mere instinct? Then there are other creatures which possess two kinds of eyes, the compound eye and the ocellus, which is suspected of being a sort of unfinished or aborted organ by some naturalists, while others think the compound eye is for the day and the ocellus for the night. Experiment, by producing spurious and contradictory results, has only confused the question still more. There are the strange insects which carry their ears in their tails, of all places in the world; though these are really not so marvellous as the bombardier beetle, who mounts two apparent guns at his stern, and, when attacked, fires them, producing a loud report, a little cloud of white vapor, and an emission of some secretion that smells and burns like nitric acid.

If we descend into the depths of the ocean, we find other sense organs which are equipped with electric lamps in their heads, and can thus see their way and their prey in the abyssmal darkness of the great deep; other fishes which angle with tentacles tipped with miniature lights; yet other creatures which carry lamps behind instead of in front; fishes that hear through holes in their sides; creatures which see with the ends of their stomach; marvels of many kinds, in short, such as the cunning story-tellers of the Orient never could have imagined. To get at the actual truth about all these weird, uncanny things is well-nigh impossible, because of the difficulty of ascertaining how much or how little they can see and hear, and what use they make of all their complicated apparatus, the several parts of which are the despair of the naturalist everywhere, and tempt him to audacious and ill-founded guesses. Sir John Lubbock, to his credit be it said, steadily resists all such temptations, and when he does not understand a thing valiantly says so. But he does not hold himself under any obligation to restrain the exercise of the scientific imagination, and the drift of experiment is toward the suggestion of several surprising possibilities, all tending to strengthen the surmise that there are more senses in nature than man possesses. Thus he says: "We find in animals complex organs of sense, richly supplied with nerves, but the functions of which we are as yet powerless to explain. There may be 50 other senses as different from ours as sound is from sight, and even within the boundaries of our own senses there may be endless sounds which we cannot hear, and colors as different as red from green of which we have no conception. These and a thousand other questions remain for solution. The familiar world which surrounds us may be a totally different place to other animals. To them it may be full of music which we cannot hear, of color which we cannot see, of sensations which we cannot conceive."

WHY AMBER IS EXPENSIVE. IT COMES FROM THE BALTIC, AND IS OBTAINED BY DREDGING AND DIVING. "Why is it that amber is so expensive?" asked a reporter for the New York *Mail and Express*, of a Nassua street pipemaker recently.

"Because it is not very plentiful, and the trouble of collecting it is very great. The only place where it is found to any great extent is in the Baltic sea. There the vein runs from Russia to Denmark, Norway and Sweden. In the olden times it used to be picked up on the shores of the Baltic, where it was washed ashore by every storm. A number of persons used to make their livelihood by collecting the amber, and they do now for all I know. The demand in the past few years has grown so much that engineering appliances are used to collect it. Dredging boats are sent out in the fine weather. These boats are long strings of iron pails that are constantly dragging up the bottom of the sea, and turning their contents on to the decks of the boats. There the amber is quickly picked out, and the remainder thrown overboard. Another method of collecting amber is by the diver. The diver goes down with the regular divers' costume, and by means of the air pump are enabled to remain under the water for four or five hours. All the amber these men collect they place in a bag, and on coming to land are rewarded according to their find. This vein of amber has been found to run under the land as well as under the sea, and a mine has now been sunk to a depth of 150 feet below the sea level, and is worked just like a coal mine."

FEATS OF MEMORY BY A BLIND CHILD. About fifty physicians and a number of ladies listened the other day, at Chicago, Mr. Billus? I don't see any of the marks.

Visitor—Why, Johnny, I haven't been bitten by any chicken.

Johnny—Mamma, didn't you tell papa Mr. Billus was dreadfully henpecked? Why, mamma, how funny you look! Your face is all red.

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Young Folks' Column.

Golden Keys.

A bunch of golden keys is mine
To make each day with gladness shine.

"Good morning!" that's the golden key
That unlocks every day for me.

When evening comes, "*Good night!*" I say,
And close the door of each glad day.

When at the table, "*If you please*"
I take from off my bunch of keys.

When friends give anything to me,
I'll use the little "*Thank you*" key.

"*Excuse me,*" "*May your pardon,*" too,
When by mistake some harm I do.

Or if a skindly harm I've given,
With "*Forgive me*" key I'll be forgiven.

On a golden ring these keys I'll bind,
This is its motto: "*Be good.*"

I'll often use each golden key,
And so a happy child I'll be.

Dear Cousin: Although Alice does not believe in a true Santa Clause, she has written this letter in rhyme to him. She would like very much to have it in the children's column in the *Farmer*. We think it very good for a little girl only eleven years old, particularly one who has never been able to go to school. She often writes in rhyme, but generally her poems are of a serious turn. Wishing you all a "Merry Christmas," I am affectionately,

MAY S. HOUGHTON.

Oakland, 3205 Clay St.

Dear Old Santa Claus, look down upon me,
And give me the presents I am asking of thee:
I want a dark-haired dollie, a tea set and ring,
And a little, red pocket-book to be had by the touch of a spring;
I do not ask you for arsenian wells,
But I would like a box of Mackey's caramels.
Also, my biggest girl,
With eyes of blue, and lots of curl,
Will hang up a stocking for you to fill—
I hope you will do it with jolly good will—
She wants some blue mittens, a sailor hat,
And a little furry pussy cat
To hold in her hands, when they are cold,
And I want a book of "The Story of Old."
I want the Spanish dollies in the Golden Rule Bazaar,
And I want a little book of "The Shining Bethlehem Star").
A nice box for my watch I would not refuse,
A pair of gold bracelets I also would use.
Now be sure and bring them in the middle of the night,
But don't forget to bring me the hymn "Lead Kindly Light."
Dear Santa Claus, good bye, until another year,
When you will come again to all your children dear.

ALICE MAY HOUGHTON.

Mr. Editor: It has been some time since I have written to the boys and girls of the young folks' column. I have been reading some of their letters to-day, and I thought I would write one, too. Our home is in Sanford, Fla. We came to Indian River last August for a change, and liked it so well, concluded to stay all winter. We live on the west bank. It is quite high, and most of the people living on this side have steps to go down to the shore. It is a beautiful river. Papa says it is more like an inland bay than a river. There is a long narrow strip of land lying between it and the Atlantic. The water is salt and blue as the ocean. We have nice times rowing, sailing and fishing. We go out fishing on the cape nearly every evening, and catch nice big fish, some of the bass weighing 30 pounds. The river is full of phosphorescence, and the jumping and splashing of the fish at night light up the water, and make it look as pretty as fireworks. We go over to the beach quite often, and gather a nice time gathering shells and other curiosities. My brothers set traps to catch wild game. They caught a coon and some opossums the other night. There are lots of wild cats here. Some of them got into one of our neighbor's hen house a few nights ago and killed a chicken a day. Papa has gone down the river to the narrows, about twenty miles, to get oysters.

DANA LEE NICHOLS.

Malabar, Brevard Co., Fla.

Dear Girls and Boys: It has been some time since I have written for the *Maine Farmer*, but I have been a constant reader of the Young Folks' column. I have enjoyed those verses, and would do as much for the some time. I have been to school for almost twenty weeks. I love to go to school. I went a term of about eight weeks out a Thorndike. My teacher's name is Miss Matia Webb, of Unity; she was a good teacher. I got an autograph album, it was very pretty. I have been to school this winter in my district. My teacher's name is Erwin O. Fogg. like him very much.

Brooks. H. BERTON ROBERTS.

Dear Mr. Editor: I am a little girl nine years old. I am four feet, three inches and a half tall, and weigh 75 pounds. I can sew, knit, wash dishes, iron, sweep, and do all kinds of chores. I have two brothers; their names are Harry and Claude; and two sisters, their names are Sadie and Addie. I study fourth reader, arithmetic, geography and grammar. I like to read the young folks' column very much.

South Waterford. EDNA MAUD GRAY.

I am a little boy 9 years old. My papa takes the *Maine Farmer*. I go to school and have commenced. I study the third reader, spelling, arithmetic and writing. We have a nice time sliding at noon. I have a sheep, his name is Tommy. I will close by sending a riddle:

Round as an apple, busy as a bee,
Prettiest little thing you ever did see.

Rome. EDDIE W. CLEMENTS.

Dear Mr. Editor: I am a little girl 11 years old. My papa takes the *Maine Farmer*, and we all like it very much. My papa has got two horses; their names are Eelie and Nellie. I have got two brothers and one sister. My brothers' names are Willie and Eugene, and my sister's name is Ida. I will close by sending a riddle: A little house full of meat, no door to go in to eat.

Mattawamkeag. SUSIE M. GREY.

Dear Boys and Girls: I have been to school this fall. I read in the second reader and study arithmetic. I have to go over a mile to school. I am learning to skate this winter. I am a little baby 8 years old.

CHARLEY G. ROBERTS.

Brooks.

"What is an orphan?" asked the teacher of the class in definitions. Nobody seemed to know. "Well, I'm an orphan," said the teacher, seeking an illustration that would not reveal too much. At this a boy boy popped up and the owner of it exclaimed: "An orphan is a woman that wants to get married and can't."

Our little five-year-old Agnes, having been reprimanded by her mamma for some slight misdemeanor, was sitting down by a chair and prayed as follows: "O God, help make me a good little girl. I want to be a good little girl, but I don't know how. And if I am naughty, please send Santa Claus just the same."

While the wee little Tot Peyton, feeling sorry for a neighbor who vanished she had a sweet little baby just like his mamma's, said: "I'll tiptoe up to heaven, so God won't hear me, and get you one."

Why Cough,

WHEN a few doses of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral will relieve you? Try it. Keep it in the house. You are liable to have a cough at any time, and no other remedy is so effective as this world-renowned preparation. No household, with young children, should be without it. Scores of lives are saved every year by its timely use.